

THE INDIAN REVIEW

A MONTHLY PERIODICAL

DEVOTED TO THE DISCUSSION OF ALL TOPICS OF INTEREST.

EDITED BY MR. G. A. NATESAN

VOL. XXXIII.

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NO. 2. 1932.

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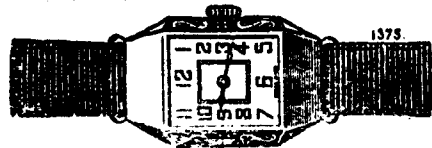
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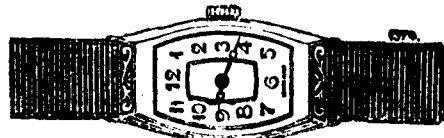
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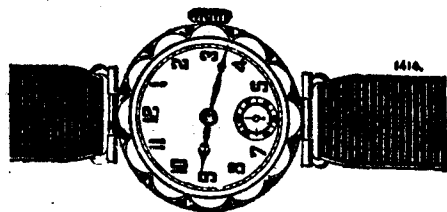
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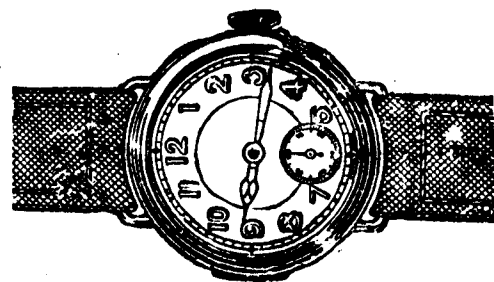
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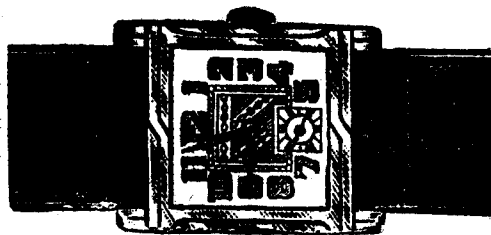
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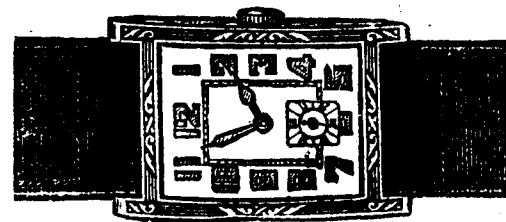
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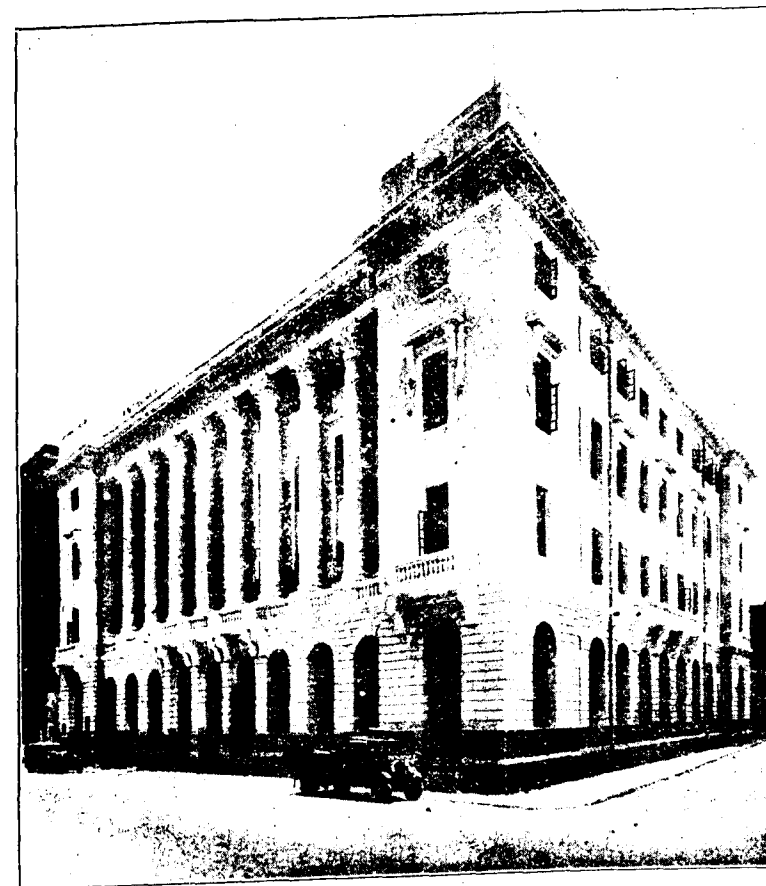
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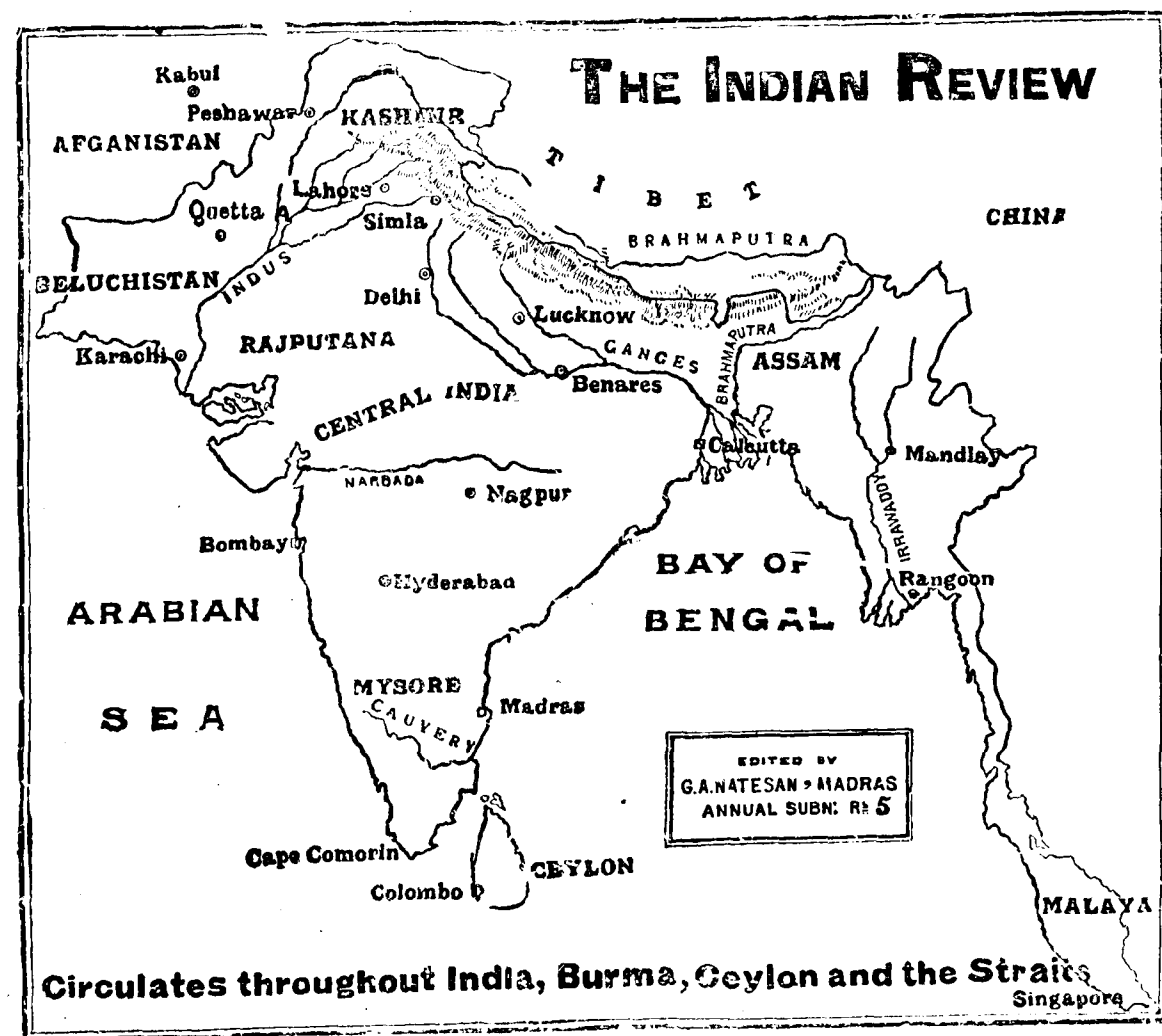
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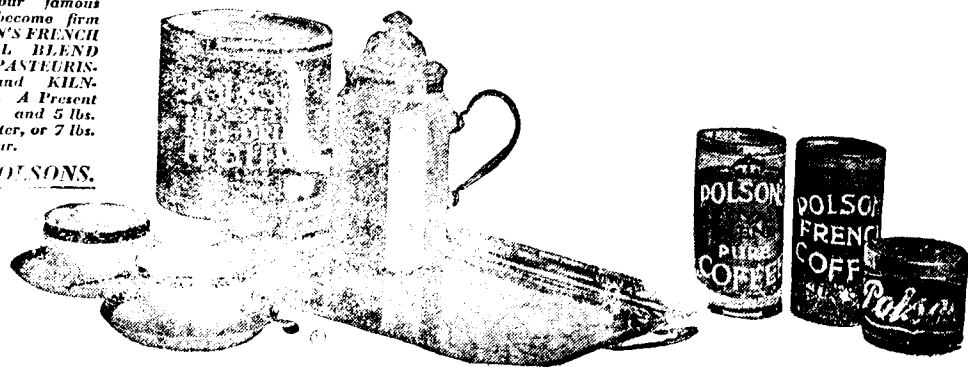
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Reality and Appearance

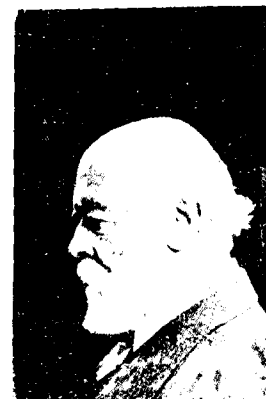
BY SIR OLIVER LODGE.

PHILOSOPHERS have always sought Reality, and striven to dive down into Appearance in the search for it, and would not be very much

the radiation of a great central orb, which had hitherto been regarded as the brightest of the planets; with day and night explained as due to the rotation of the earth on its own axis, and with the seasons accounted for by a slight tilt of that axis to the plane of an orbit of revolution.

The achievement of great ends by small and apparently insignificant causes was one of the lessons that had to be learnt; another was to discount appearances and to probe into them for some non-apparent and yet fundamental reality, somewhat after the manner of philosophers, though it was not by philosophising that the scientific explorers obtained their results for the most part, but rather by rigid scrutiny and analytic observation.

The appearance presented by matter is that of a great continuous substance, or rather a number of such substances, which are able to appear in a variety of forms; but it was realised that matter was discontinuous or atomic, each portion built up as an aggregate of separate atoms, which appeared to be isolated and separate individuals; so also the appearance of live things was a number of separate and independent organisms each transmitting its own properties by inheritance, but having no apparent relationship with each other. The separate identity of the organisms soon ceased to be an orthodox doctrine, and the attempt was made to trace the gradual passage of one into another; so that some attempt could be made to study the origin of species. Whereas in respect of the inorganic world there



SIR OLIVER LODGE

surprised if they found it very different from what it superficially looks like. Scientific men, on the other hand, in so far as they were not philosophers, have been content to take the universe as they found it, consisting for the most part of appearances given them by their senses, and not to seek for any hidden meaning underlying those appearances. The thing was taken for what it appeared to be, and any very different interpretation would be something of a surprise. Surprises of that kind however have often been undergone by scientific men from the days of Copernicus downwards. Nothing could be more unlike appearance than the Copernican astronomy. The earth did not at all feel like a heavenly body, insignificant in size, careering through space with great speed, and supplied with all its energy by

seemed at first to be no corresponding evolution. Each atom seemed to be a manufactured article, a separate creation, having no interchangeable identity or element in common between them; so that there was no expectation of transmuting one element into another, or of tracing between them any family relationship, analogous to that in the organic world.

There are other entities that may be made to appeal to our senses indirectly. Light, for instance, seemed to be a thing *sui generis*, travelling from one piece of matter to another at an immense speed; explicable in itself, if at all, somewhat on the lines of sound; that is to say it was thought to be a vibration of some medium of a mechanical kind, whose laws, though more complex than those of sound, could be ascertained in a somewhat similar manner. By special investigation, other ingredients were added to enrich the cosmos beyond ordinary observation. The strange phenomenon of electric charge, for which we had no sense organ, was studied by instrumental means. Electric currents were also discovered and found to produce many other complications, among others magnetism, which at first seemed a distinct and separate entity. It was now realised that electricity and magnetism were inextricably involved together, and that magnetism could be explained by electricity in motion. Then the further step was made that the two in combination could constitute light, that light was not a mechanical vibration at all, but was electromagnetic both in its origin and its nature. The three branches of knowledge were welded together into one comprehensive unity, with electricity as the dominant factor.

But what electricity was in itself no one knew. It could not be brought into existence. It could only be extracted from its hiding-places and displayed. Again it seemed absolutely continuous so far as could be ascertained. Then it was found that discontinuity reigned here too, that an

electric charge was composed of a great number of very minute elementary charges, of which fractions were impossible, and which could be counted as whole numbers, that these electrons were the real source of radiation or light, and that every atom of matter contained and consisted of definite numbers of them.

Thus gradually it was found that the atoms were not separate individual entities, having no common properties or family relationship, but that they were members of a family, and were built up of the same ingredients in fixed proportions; so that the fundamental constituent of the physical world was not the material atom, as had been thought, but was the unit of electric charge. Thus arose the electrical theory of matter, absolutely contrary to all superficial appearance. We learnt that all the atoms were related to each other; they were all composed of the same things, namely, positive and negative electricity, and that the difference between the chemical atoms could be explained by the number and pattern in which these two elements were mingled. Thus the whole complexity of external nature, the landscapes and everything that could be observed, including our own bodies, were due to the groupings and arrangements of immense numbers of two fundamental entities, now known as the proton and the electron. A revolutionary change, this of the utmost significance, a kind of reality not the least suggested by the appearance of things, and yet undoubtedly true of the whole material world.

So the scientific mind is gradually learning to distrust appearances altogether and to find that reality takes many unexpected forms. There seems no end to the surprises in store for us. For an atomic or discontinuous character has recently been discovered in light itself, so that radiation is no longer something continuous travelling between the atoms. It is emitted or absorbed in atomic units or photons, with varying

degrees of energy, and with properties which vary accordingly, though they all have the same rate of travel. The photons are by no means all alike. Some, when they enter the eye, cause the sensation of red, others of green, and so with other colours. We find that colour is not outside ourselves in the object, but is the result of our interpretation of the energy of the photons we receive. Some photons there are which produce no sensation at all, in fact it is only a few of them that do: others are represented by X-rays and gamma rays and by all the range of the spectrum.

The photons are something distinct from the atoms of matter, in the sense that they are not material; yet they are physical entities and have a real though not an apparent existence. Thus it may be said at present that the physical universe is composed of three distinct things:

The proton or positive charge,

The electron or negative charge,

And the photon, which is born out of or proceeds from the other two.

On this basis an immense amount of work has been done and innumerable results attained; but no one could arrive at this conclusion by mere observation. Physics has returned virtually to its own domain and might assume its old title of natural philosophy: it has become philosophic.

These latest discoveries are mainly due to the few years that have elapsed of the twentieth century, and are just as remarkable as the outcome of the years at the beginning of the nineteenth century, when the foundations of electricity and magnetism were being laid. It is all comparatively recent and has not yet filtered down to the mass of humanity. It is bound to get there in time and is bound also to revolutionise some of their ideas.

So far my beliefs are orthodox and are shared by all scientific experts; I shall now begin partially to diverge:

The majority of mankind still trusts experience and thinks that reality is rather like what it appears to be. That is a lesson which will have to be unlearned. When we examine the workings of our own body, for instance, the thing which strikes us superficially is the working of certain structures, the internal organs and the brain; and because the brain is the organ of thought we are apt to imagine that it has originated the thought, and that if we knew more about its intimate structure, we should understand more about human nature and the soul. That I venture to say is an illusion. No one makes the same mistake about a loud-speaker, or thinks that by analysing its mechanism we shall arrive at the source of its utterance. The brain is a more complicated organ assuredly, and the source which works it is hidden and unknown. But that is not a difference in kind, it is a difference owing to our relative ignorance. To a savage a loud-speaker would be as mysterious as a brain is to us: and the portable set would seem to have life in it, until he operated upon it with a hatchet, when the life would disappear, and no more would he be troubled with uncanny utterances. And yet, in so far as they were due to occurrences round him this cause would be going on just the same. We know nothing of the mysteries surrounding us, except for the effects they produce on our instruments, including our sense-organs. In appearance we are surrounded by empty space in which nothing occurs; that is one of the illusions we have to overcome: and we are somewhat helped in that discovery by the phenomena of wireless waves. We may be surrounded by what can be interpreted as speech or music from all the capitals of Europe, but we shall know nothing of it unless we have an instrument properly attuned. That is only a parable, but it is a parable that I would press; for I believe it contains the rudiments of a great reality.

When we die we appear to go out of existence; that is the appearance. But already people have

found that it is not true. You can hold conversations with departed people. Although they have lost their own mechanism, they can borrow another, and under certain conditions can actuate it, and thus once more be heard or occasionally even seen. Thus they are still able to make an impression on our senses, when the right conditions are provided. Unless those conditions are satisfied, they cannot move matter and therefore remain obscure.

What those conditions are, is now known in elementary fashion to many people, and anyone who desires the information can be informed. There is no object in forcing information on people unwilling to accept it. The first instinct of humanity is to disbelieve and persecute. That is a phase through which any subject has to go.

My own conclusion is that the unique importance of matter to life and mind has been over emphasised and exaggerated. Matter is not necessary even to light, but it is necessary to the manifestation of light. We only know of light in so far as it affects some kind of matter. I must say exactly the same of life. Life is not dependent on matter; but it cannot demonstrate itself to us now unless it affects some kind of matter. Consequently we only know of it when it is incarnate. It can only incarnate itself temporarily, it may be for a few minutes or it may be for a few years, but the incarnation is always temporary. The performance of the material particles is what appeals to us, and it is a sign or demonstration of that which actuates them.

As I have said many times before, matter is essentially inert. It has no power of spontaneity, it cannot move itself, it does not in the least rebel, it has no will of its own, it goes wherever it is pushed, and it is acted on by the space surrounding it. That again is not obvious. The appearance is as if one piece of matter could act on another. But the reality is that they both act on empty space or on what we call

empty space or vacuum, and that this forms a connecting link between them. It is so in gravitation when the earth is said to attract the moon; the attraction is only apparent. It is so when a magnet attracts a piece of iron, both are really acted on and moved by the magnetic field in the space between them. It is so also when the particles of a spring unwind. The strain is in the connecting medium, the particles are merely moved. It is so even when one body pushes another. The two bodies do not really come into contact, there is an intervening cushion between the atoms, which is responsible for the apparent repulsion. Indeed some chemists are beginning to think that when one atom combines with or acts chemically on another, the action is really conveyed from one to another by a rudimentary photon or some kind of etherial agitation in the space between.

So also I would say that the particles of a brain are somehow operated on by a thought, so that they can send a stimulus to the muscles, which by a suitable code can reproduce that thought. But here we are going into more complicated details, which are not yet fully worked out. Suffice it to say that I press all that we have learnt about physical action so far to include biological actions too. When a dead leaf pirouettes in the wind, we see the material motion, but we know that it is the sign or index of something we do not see. A dead leaf is an inert piece of matter responding to forces outside itself. That I believe is universally true of all moving matter.

I make no distinction between animated and inorganic matter; they are all subject to the same laws of physics and chemistry, and the laws are completely obeyed. The energy of an organism is accounted for, just as easily as the energy of a steam engine, in terms of chemistry. But the object or purpose of its activity, the aim and control of the movement, are not thus explicable. For them we must dive into what is not apparent;

we must recognise the directing agency of life; and ultimately at the higher grades we find that we are diving into the psychic or spiritual world, and that the dominant reality is spirit. The movements of matter, and all that we observe, are mere indications and demonstrations of the reality of this tremendous entity which exists all round us, and only manifests its activity when it operates on the material world. The function of matter is purely demonstrative.

It is to the spiritual world that in our inmost nature we actually belong. We are incarnate in matter here for a time, to acquire individuality and character, a personality which hereafter we retain. If appearances are against this doctrine, I can only say that appearances are deceptive: and I and others have learnt to penetrate below the appearance and to arrive at the Reality underlying them. When occasionally we get momentary glimpses of that Reality, it is something too magnificent for our apprehension. From it for the most part we are mercifully screened, so that we can attend to our daily work here, and, as Voltaire said, "cultivate our garden".

To sum up:—

I have learned from physics that matter, the only thing of which our senses tell us, is completely inert, and that all energy exists in space. In other words, matter never initiates any kind of motion, but is always propelled by something in space, to whose activity it serves as an index or means of demonstration.

I have learned by personal experience that people who have lost their material bodies still exist, so that matter is not essential to life; only we are not aware of their continued existence unless they use matter for purposes of demonstration. The matter that they can operate on is organised material of the same general form as that which they possessed before. When they find some such organisation available, they can be shown how to make partial use of it in the old way.

I infer that the spiritual world to which we essentially belong is a far greater reality than the world of matter, that it fills all space, guiding and directing the energies there, and that thus are brought about all material phenomena; which, though they appeal directly to our senses, are only the sign or index of the real happenings.

From the information gained from the departed, I learn that they can still exert a sort of guiding influence, so that they can from time to time help us who are still embedded in flesh or incarnate, and that they retain their acquired powers, their memory and their affection. I further learn that they are progressing, that they are aware of grades of being higher than themselves, and I infer that grades of being exist up to the highest conceivable, and beyond.

Finally, I believe the Universe to be a majestic reality far above our present comprehension, and that it is ruled over by a Fatherly power whose name is Love.

Design of Flowers Unnamed

BY

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—:o:—

A glassy drawing-room preserved and framed
Her charm; and then I looked at her no more;
Because I saw her better out of flesh
In a lace-shadow on the polished floor,
Where silver sunlight met the curtain mesh
In a low radiance, refined and thinned,
Scrolled with an old design of flowers unnamed —
A mirroring of grey flowers awaiting wind,
Dry flowers, stirred by no light pollen-lust—
Their powdery beauty lives in shafted haze
From settling of uninterrupted dust,
And a long sifting of a dust of days.
Divine adventurings, withheld by doom,
Skirt the immense quiescence of the room.

Whither Away—Again?

PARTING OF THE WAYS?

BY DR. SIR DEVAPRASAD SARVADHIKARY

TO the seeker keenly scanning the political horizon, a figure resembling that of the Christian Apostle, of old, running away from his



DR. SIR DEVAPRASAD SARVADHIKARY

duty, this Supreme Master's world-age question *Quo Vadis* recurs again and again. The question has been addressed from age to age, to man and man and to party and party and to community and community but never been frankly and effectively answered. The question has been addressed and will be addressed infinitely and indefinitely to all who have been attending the Round Table Conference, whether last year or this year or both the years—for they have all more or less run away from their duties according to the exacting standard of those, who expected, nay hoped against hoping that the constitution-growing would take the turn of Jonah's Gourd.

Lure-ducks and Lure-elephants (*Kunki-hantis* as they are called in Bengal) have as usual with

cattle of that breed and stamp proved the most vigorous of Loud Speakers Round the Table as well as away from it. In the words of Hamlet's memorable reply to his uncle's and step-father's minister, Polonius, these Loud Speakers have spoken nothing but "words, words, words". Sometimes loud and angry, sometimes cooing like the row of the "suckling gentle dove". They have shown neither Sense nor Sensibility, not even sensitiveness.

It will not be known with anything like definiteness or exactitude what the outcome and nett results will be of the Round Table Experiment for a long time till Committee meet again and the Conference re-assembled. Lord Sankey has adumbrated meetings *some time and some where*—mayhap at Philippi. In the meantime he is resigning his post as Lord Chancellor—a great and real sacrifice.

It is abundantly clear that whatever the prophecies and prognostications may be, nothing will be authoritatively proclaimed this side of the Christmas Holidays* or the Holidays after next. Between the two *enfants terribles*—Winston Churchill and Jawaharlal Nehru—both straining for all they are worth at the leash and spoiling for mortal combat—Gilbertine. In spite of Berhampur proclamation and House of Commons' protest, one may be fairly certain that the ultimate issues will appeal neither to the rank and file of the followers of one or the other nor to the ramified rank communalists.

All interested in the eternal demonstration of the eternal impossibility of anything like "Indian" Unity or Union, will congratulate themselves on the superscientific and therefore superunassailable testimony of the Test-tube of the Round Laboratory Table. When about fourteen

* This article was written before Christmas.

FEBRUARY 1932]

WHITHER AWAY—AGAIN?

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months ago on my way to Geneva to attend the meetings of the League of Nations' Assembly as a representative of the Government of India, I had the privilege of meeting Mr. Wedgwood Benn, then Secretary of State for India and had an opportunity of discussing Round Table prospects, I happened incidentally to refer to what struck me as the Laboratory aspects of the situation. I invited Mr. Benn to imagine the Round Table not as made of timber metal or marble but of crystal or glass, such as are used in certain Laboratories for fine and delicate experiments—more qualitative than quantitative. I invited him to consider that two differing Schools of Experimentalists—not necessarily antagonistic or rival, both honestly bent on same results, if possible, invited him to place on the table "Indian Unity" in bulk and also invited him to apply strong chemical reagent of differing type and strength, each in its own light, for synthetic purposes. I asked him in such an eventuality not to be surprised or depressed if the Tables were turned, and if in the result synthesis failed and analytics prevailed, that is to say, if instead of coagulation, cohesion, amalgamation and consolidation, disintegration and cleavage followed. I warned him that in such an eventuality it would be his clear-cut duty as the Master Alchemist not to allow a single particle, however mobile, to get beyond the Table line and to stop the use of the disintegrating reagent and resort to such other reagent as would restore and strengthen integration. It is easier to disintegrate in chemical as well as other regions and spheres than to integrate.

This chemical fantasy had escaped my memory and will not probably come back to Mr. Benn's mind. Recently, however, it was vividly brought back to my mind by one of the more than usually powerful cartoons in my long-standing friend, Philosopher and guide—*Punch* (7th October, 1931). "Professor" Ramsay MacDonald and not honest

Wedgwood Benn is the guiding and ruling genius and spirit of and in the Laboratory—bent on finding the Elixir of national unity. Ranged on the bench, showily and effectively, are formidable jars of acids and reagents, loudly labelled "Labour", "Conservatism" and "Liberalism". Bent on blending the contents through conduit pipes from the jars in the fateful test-tube in his hand, the Professor with a worried, pinched and hang-dog expression exclaims: "Now if only these rather antagonistic elements will blend as I hope we will have a real national Elixir."

Now the triumphant experimenter succeeded in beating—in spite of the "antagonism of the elements"—all the Nagarjunas of the Ind is to be gathered from a special report—in another full page cartoon in *Punch* (14th October, 1931) entitled "Her Protector". Britannia, weary, worried but stern with her full panoply and paraphernalia bedecked, has the still more stern looking British Lion alongside her, reminding one of the Narasingha-Dhyan of the Hindu, has his forepaws firmly planted on "Party Factions". Round his neck is the Medallion labelled "National Party" with a supreme look of challenge "Touch ye, if ye dare".

From the dates given above only a short week elapsed between the supreme experiment and the supreme result.

Round Table experiments have taken more than two years.

How much longer, oh ye Gods, and Whither Away?

I wonder how my chemical fantasy of fourteen months ago traversed the Seven Seas and came to "possess" the versatile artist of the *Punch*.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn, out of office, is able to say and do much more for India than he was able when I saw him fourteen months ago. I had earnestly suggested his coming out to India even for a short spell but that was not to be. He strongly protested against the last moment

rush and hustle of the last stages of the Conference proceedings. Using other than a chemical imagery, he protested against the conclusion of the Conference with a Bradshaw in one hand and a Stop-watch in the other.

But who listens; and who listened? Not his successor-in-Office nor even the Master-Alchemist, with the infinite resources in his cupboard. If the parties allowed it, unanimously, he would have invoked some cheap Bazar stuff like "Arbitration". But now he awaits the "Master's Voice" and Parliament must first speak.

So the vicious circle has been completed and the starting and finishing points ominously coincide.

Parliament has spoken—both the Commons and the Lords—effectively and forcefully, if not unanimously. The rest is a question of time and procedure. Mr. Gandhi has taken time to con, study and ponder over the epoch-making White Paper. It is no stalking horse of a white elephant. It is earnest, it is real. There can, therefore, be no talk of the "parting of the ways". Mr. Gandhi has not declared himself pessimistically in London, Paris, Geneva or Rome. The Archbishop of Canterbury and even Lord Lothian have appealed to him. Lord Irwin in his Maiden speech has more than justified himself in the House of Lords and his action stands ratified. Even the present Secretary of State is appealing to the Gandhi-Irwin pact and has declared the Berhampur Conference resolution as a breach of the pact. Mr. Montagu proclaimed the "equal partnership" cult in Parliament for the first time in 1917 and suffered at the hands of his Chief, Mr. Lloyd George. Mr. Lloyd George, though in the Opposition, blessed the action of the National Government, at Bombay, and denied that he is encouraging Mr. Gandhi to resort to civil disobedience. Lord Irwin acclaimed India as joint architect of her constitution and the senile vapourings of Lord Inchcape followed by Lord Brentford need not be minded.

All this is to the good but the original sin hangs on. No-body—but Loyalists and Royalists of and in Dalhousie Square—opposes provincial autonomy. But few will have provincial autonomy without central responsibility. Lord Reading and Lord Lytton, who know India well, say that if there was greater Responsibility in the Centre before, there would have been greater advancement. But according to the formula now holding the board, there can be and will be no central responsibility without communal settlement and there can be no communal settlement without making a satisfactory apportionment of loaves and fishes, though no real and vital questions of principles are involved.

"Loyalists" and "Royalists" are said to be secretly jubilant, and Moderates and Liberals are proportionately depressed. Let not the Congress play into the hands of the "Enemy" and miss one of the grandest opportunities of any Nations' life.

Those who want to make too much of a fetish of "Law and Order" and seek to justify Ordinances (inspite of Lord Irwin's and Mr. Bann's proclaimed objection and opposition to which I referred in my interview with the *Liberty* before such proclamation was made), Heavy Rollers and Churchill Tanks forget that disruption and disturbance are apt to be the order of the day, not only in Moscow and Madrid, not only in Berlin and Paris, but even in Dublin and New York after getting all the liberty, license and independence that the Free State of Ireland or the United States of America could conceive or demand. Let us be thankful that what the Hunger-marchers of America are doing against President Hoover to-day has not been brooded in India, and what the Gilmore brothers of Dublin are still doing is infinitesimally *small* in India.

Let there be therefore no faltering or looking back on the one hand and no parting of the ways on the other,

The Disarmament Conference

BY MR. SYDNEY W. PASCALL

(President, International Rotary)

IN approaching the question of disarmament, the essential thing is that we accept the policy agreed to by all the nations, which all morally accept as its fundamental principle. Discussion must take place, however, about ways and means and the special problems of individual nations. The world must be prepared to take into consideration security as France wants it, the revisions of the Peace Treaties as desired by Germany and the even greater question of absolute national equality amongst the peoples of Europe. Wrecking diplomacy and diplomatic bargaining at the expense of any single nation must cease. It is incompatible with the modern trend for the desire of individual nationalism working magnanimously with the national aims of all other nations towards a general approximation of agreement.

Corporate independence must be the new note in any discussions of disarmament, if they are to have practical peace psychology. This would mean the breaking down of those overgrown, often dictatorial, national establishments in dealing with the Navy, Army, and Air Force which have grown into vested interests and a serious menace to national liberty. Neither is there a question of purely national disarmament. Every nation must have defensive forces sufficient to maintain domestic order and to protect its borders. The world having declared for disarmament, the only question that remains is how it shall be secured.

Better results will be obtained towards remedying national grievances and a readjustment of the map of Europe, and by raising specific questions rather than by opening up the whole question of complete revision of the Peace Treaties. Despite their defects, the Peace Treaties left "fewer minorities" than before the War in 1914. By starting from the position that exists to-day, we at least avoid that controversy.

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For example, supposing it were desired to raise the question of the specific hardship of any part of Europe, I am sure that most of the States allied to England in the War would be willing to sit around a table and dispassionately discuss the pros and cons of the matter, whereas, if the whole world were allowed to roam freely up and down the Versailles Treaty, questioning anything and everything, it would create such a feeling of uncertainty, unrest, and misunderstanding that I fear practical disarmament would be postponed for a generation.

The policy of peace at any price does not appeal to me. We are not all cast in one mould, and therefore the differences and desires of all countries must be taken into account. And if it were necessary, I should be willing to bear arms in defence of human liberty, but that does not prevent me from working whole-heartedly for the reduction of all forms of arms, which are not only a burden to overtaxed Europe and America but a menace to human evolution. Conciliation and conference, in all circumstances, must be striven after to guarantee complete success, otherwise another internecine competition in armaments will be fatal to our civilisation.

Let us make no mistake, we shall never rid the world of war unless we are prepared to remove the inclination to war and to put a bridle upon aggressive nationalism. Physical disarmament depends absolutely and entirely upon moral and spiritual disarmament, the disarmament of mind, will, and character, to the defects of which we can trace some of the real causes of armed conflict. Disarmament, therefore, to be wholly successful is a psychological problem, as well as a material one, for we have to create confidence in peace, the latter is no easy matter because it has to be prefaced upon complete political confidence amongst

peoples of every nation, race, and colour. We cannot disentangle the moral and the material aspect of the question.

To remove some of the obstacles to disarmament and establish this confidence in peace, we require the dispassionate judgment of all those called to take part in the coming conference, nothing must be done to violate the real spirit which animated the original ideal of the League of Nations Covenant. For instance, the disarmament clauses of a Versailles Treaty were expressly retained as a guidance to all the European nations, and they state in emphatic terms that the disarmament of Germany was to be the prelude to the limitation of armament on the part of all the other nations. In June 1919, the French Prime Minister substantiated this claim by writing: "The allied and Associated Powers wish to make it clear that their requirements in regard to German armaments were not made solely with the object of rendering it impossible to resume her policy of military aggression. They are also the first step towards the reduction and limitation of armaments which they seek to bring about as one of the most fruitful preventives of war, and which it will be one of the first duties of the League of Nations to promote." The conference must not only be an expression of good intentions, but of the validity of the peace treaties after the Armistice. We had no right to ask Germany to disarm if the other powers are maintaining or increasing their expenditure on armaments.

It must be remembered too that the signing of the Kellogg Pact, August 1928, ushered in a new era in the history of mankind, the far-reaching consequences of which beggars the imagination. Through its organised governments, the civilised world condemned recourse to War as an instrument of national policy. This action should be sufficient to banish the fear in any one nation of national security, permitting an immediate decrease in all forms of armaments, and therefore,

there is no legitimate or logical excuse for the building of huge Navies, Armies or Air Forces, the latter especially to bring the civilian population of non-combatants into submission with bombs and poisoned gas. The Disarmament Conference is an attempt to get the nations to display their belief in peace, and is a great test of their sincerity and integrity of purpose.

One of the steps I would suggest for the progressive reduction of armaments, is the establishment in every country of a Ministry of Defence in the place of the Ministry of War. This is a psychological suggestion aimed at making people conscious of the service of peace. The economic and administrative gains of such a suggestion would be a tremendous and a practical effort of good faith. The use of Aircraft and Submarines in War should be outlawed; and I would suggest that the world's aircraft be internationalised.

By strengthening the authority of the permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague, as well as that of the Permanent Court of Arbitration there, we might inaugurate the foundation of a Faculty of International Law, for which the basis already exists in l'Academie de Droit International for the controlling of international conduct, and thereby forming a social, economic, and political organisation which could be the basis of future world government.

I refuse to believe mankind is gripped by the fate of any national or international circumstance beyond its control. To me it is inconceivable that leaders in every land cannot finally subordinate the dictates of the material to the larger service of the Spirit. Having universally agreed to practical disarmament as being consistent with the moral and spiritual welfare of the nations, there is now the urgent need to create such a supreme confidence in peace that war would not only be unthinkable amongst people possessing character, but that offensive armaments would be shunned as instruments of barbarity and human failure.

THE SPANISH REPUBLIC AND ITS FUTURE

BY

MR. HRISHIKESH ROY, M.A.

THE Republic in Spain was ushered into existence a few months ago by the dramatic exit of King Alfonso XIII, the last of the long line of the Bourbons who, with but brief interlude during the last century, had ruled Spain for hundreds of years. As a sequel to the General Election held on the 12th of April 1931, after a lapse of eight and a half years, the Socialists and the Republicans came out in overwhelming majority putting the Monarchists to rout everywhere. This was a clear indication of the fact that the days of the Monarchy were numbered and was not without its significance. The Socialists and Republicans mustered courage, and under the leadership of Senor Zamora and his comrades who were in prison only a few weeks before for their alleged complicity in the revolt at Jaca (1930), addressed a manifesto to the Nation in the course of which they said:

In the name of the majority of Spaniards whom we actually represent, we publicly declare that we shall act with energy and rapidity to carry out their will and bring in the Republic.

Forces were now definitely moving towards the inevitable, and on the 13th of April, strong rumours were afloat that the King would abdicate. But the reactionaries still dreamt of stemming this onrushing tide of popular discontent by means of ruthless repression. Admiral Azner, the Premier, interviewing the King next day in the morning, stated at 6-15 P.M. that the Government proposed to declare Martial law for the maintenance of law and order in the country. Events precipitating between 1 o'clock and 3 o'clock the same day made it impossible for his Government to carry out his intention, and at 8-50 P.M. Senor Zamora informed the Nation that a Provisional Republic was set up under his presidentship, and it would carry on the

government till the meeting of the Constituent Cortes—the Spanish Parliament—which had not been summoned since the suspension of the Constitution in 1923. At 10 P.M. the King quietly left Madrid for Cartagena whence he embarked for France, leaving behind a manifesto addressed to the Nation in which he cleared his position. But for this wise and statesmanlike step, Spain would have been undoubtedly involved in a sanguinary fratricidal war meaning complete ruination of the country. The manifesto of the King read in part as follows:

I am King of all Spaniards and I am a Spaniard. I could find ample means to maintain my Royal Prerogatives in effective resistance to those who assail them. But I prefer to stand absolutely aside rather than provoke a conflict which might array my fellow countrymen against one another in civil and fratricidal strife.

I shall await the time and full expression of the collective conscience and until the Nation speaks I deliberately suspend my exercise of the Royal power and am leaving Spain, thus acknowledging that she is the sole mistress of her destinies. Also I now believe that I am fulfilling the duty which the love of my country dictates. I pray God that all other Spaniards may feel and fulfil this duty as sincerely as I do.

It would perhaps be inferred from what is stated above that the Revolution was a sudden outburst. Not at all. On the contrary, it was but the culmination of centuries of protest against tyranny and abuse of which Spanish history provides ample illustrations. As a matter of fact, it is no exaggeration to say that the history of Spain during the last several centuries is one long tale of suffering and persecution patiently borne by a helpless people under the iron grip of a tyrannous absolutism. At the threshold of the eighteenth century, we find Spain under the tyranny of Charles IV, a Bourbon King "of scanty mental gift, generous,

and easily led " who placed himself entirely in the hands of greedy favourites and reactionary advisers. The upshot of it all was, that the Cortes were practically dead being seldom summoned; reforms were non-existent; industries were paralysed by a preposterous fiscal policy and the country was unnecessarily involved in incessant wars which drained the resources of the State, with consequent imprisonment of the people. The outbreak of the French Revolution in all its fury revealed him in his true colour. In order to prevent subversive ideas from reaching the borders of Spain, he not only suppressed all newspapers but raised enormous sums of money to the tune of £ 3,000,000 for carrying on war with the National Assembly of France in the futile attempt of saving French Monarchy from its threatened doom. Moreover, for the furtherance of his own selfish ends, *viz.*, the possible adoption by France of either himself or his son as their constitutional king, he made a shameful alliance with the same revolutionary government and dragged Spain into a series of disastrous wars in which she had no concern. In the hands of Napoleon, he became like "a clay in the hands of the potter" and led his country from humiliation to humiliation. The people, tired of this regime, rose in rebellion (May 2, 1808); but their rage was concentrated mainly on Godoy, the King's favourite, and the French who made the King a servile tool in their hands. The rising was, as expected, ruthlessly suppressed by the French under orders from Napoleon who cleverly managed the abdication of Charles IV and the forced assent of Fernando VI his son to unconditional renunciation of his title to the Crown. The desire of Napoleon was at last fulfilled and the sceptre of Spain passed on to his hand, Joseph Bonaparte, his elder brother being placed on the throne. But his preoccupation in Russia and the outbreak of the Peninsular War made it impossible for him to keep Spain under his subjection any longer, and he decided to

restore Spain to Fernando VII who, he thought, would also be like his father, a willing tool in his hand, and at the same time help in appeasing discontent among the Spanish people who insistently demanded the reinstatement of Fernando. Napoleon's expectations were fulfilled to a certain extent no doubt but the people received a rude shock. To their utter astonishment, the erstwhile beloved of the people began to pursue the old reactionary policy in a form unheard of in the annals of Spain. The cause of this sudden outburst was nothing but an insistent demand from the people for his acceptance of the constitution of Cadiz, adopted in 1812 by the Cortes summoned under his orders which greatly limited the autocratic powers hitherto enjoyed by Bourbon Sovereigns. Not only did Fernando abolish the constitution of Cadiz by a mere stroke of his pen, but the death penalty was decreed against any person who dared to speak in favour of the same. Members of Cortes, poets, men of letters, journalists, nobles, lawyers, officers, rich and poor were all clapped in jails and barracks. But such measures failed to crush the spirit of revolt manifesting in the country. A widespread rebellion organized at home by General Rafael del Riego forced him to take the oath to the Constitution. But sharp dissensions among the people themselves, and French intervention under Angoulême, provided him with a fresh opportunity for carrying on his old game again until his death in 1833. The next seven years of Regency (1833-40) had been an unbroken period of Civil War and semi-anarchy between the absolutists represented by Don Carlos and the constitutionalists. The reign of Isabel II which subsequently followed, saw absolutism abating not a jot or tittle. But the spirit of the times was not at all propitious for such a reactionary policy. A political and intellectual awakening was convulsing Europe at the time. The Reform Movement in England (1832), and the overthrow of absolutism in France (July 1830), were

only two of its manifestations on the political side just as it had its counterpart on the intellectual side in the forging of new ideals in literature, art and science. This had its repercussion in Spain, with the consequence that revolts sprang up in several parts of the country leading ultimately to the flight of Isabel II to France and the declaration of a Provisional Republic (September 29, 1868). It must be emphasized in this connection, however, that the people did not wish to abolish Monarchy for good. On the contrary, their real intention was to get rid of the Bourbons, the root-cause of the miserable plight of the people. With this end in view Amadeo I (Duke of Aosta) was declared to be the King of Spain; but being a foreigner, he was disliked by the people and had to suffer so many indignities at their hands that he preferred abdication to the throne. Thus, Spain was once more without a king, but the void was early filled up by the restoration of Alfonso XII. This Restoration period, though devoid of retrogression, tolerated the presence of old abuses in the administrative machinery which was sufficient excuse for continued agitation by the Liberals and Socialists. Many partial risings were simultaneously attempted with a view to bring back the Republic, but none of them succeeded.

With the accession of Alfonso XIII, the last of the long line of Bourbon Kings now enjoying exile in England, the old reactionary policy was revived again with renewed vigour, and behind most political intrigues the hand of the King was clearly seen by the people. Political discontent swelled by leaps and bounds. To the already ever-increasing Socialist and Liberal agitation, was now added Anarchist activities aimed principally at overthrowing the Monarchist regime. The declaration of war in Morocco, and the proposal of organizing conscription, led to the proclamation of a General Strike at Barcelona which later on developed into

a country-wide revolution. Martial law was instantly promulgated throughout the realm, and not only rioters but men of light and leading whose opinions were unpalatable to the Government, were caught in the wide sweep of its net. The Anarchists, instead of withdrawing their terrorist activities, retaliated with the result that Premier Canalejas was assassinated in cold blood (November 12, 1912). In the midst of this political turmoil the War came, but the revolutionary movement went on gathering strength. The cessation of the War only saw a period full of deep unrest, murders and mutinies. The report of the Moroccan disaster of 1921 revealing a rotten state of affairs, in which many prominent politicians were involved added fuel to the fire. A revolution was imminent, but it was averted by the declaration of a Military directorate by Don Miguel Primo de Rivera, Captain-General of Catalonia, who seized power and office afterwards (September 13, 1923). This was a source of further irritation to the people, more so because of the recognition accorded to it by Alfonso. The country was declared to be in a state of seige; the Constitution was suspended; the Press was gagged and political meetings were banned throughout Spain. Men who dared criticise the directorate were either put behind prison bars or exiled in a foreign land. No wonder that plots were henceforward secretly hatched to overthrow the Government. The autonomist movement in Catalonia began raising its head once more and Senor Macia, an exile in France, made preparations to invade Catalonia with a small band of armed men. As a sop to these agitations, the directorate announced the summoning of an assembly on October 10, 1927, but it was so much hedged around with limitations that it was the shadow of a parliament without its substance, and consequently it failed to evoke the interest of the people to any appreciable degree. The death

of Primo de Rivera was followed by the semi-dictatorship of General Berenguer's Government. A revolt at Jaca was nipped in the bud in 1930 in which Senor Zamora, the first President of the present Spanish Republic, was implicated and thrown into prison. The cause of the revolt was the attempt of the Republican element to get into touch with certain discontented elements in the Army whose grievances dated from the dictatorship of Primo de Rivera. Subsequent facts revealed the formation of a Spanish Republic with Senor Zamora as President, which would have carried on the government in the event of the revolution being successful. What followed subsequently has already been dwelt upon in the beginning of this article and hence it is needless to go over the same ground again.

The Provisional Republic at the very outset of its career was beset with various difficulties which needed careful attention. The Army had all along been a strong bulwark of the Monarchy and had to be brought under control, because on it depended the maintenance of law and order in the country and therefore the safety of the Republic. Fortunately, the Provisional Government had not much difficulty in accomplishing this apparently arduous task. The rank and file of the Army, especially the lower rank, were already dissatisfied with the Military policy of Alfonso XIII, by which promotions were made according to favouritism and not according to seniority as demanded by Infantry Committees (*Juntas de defensa*). The result was, that those who shed their blood on the battlefield went unrecognised, but those who remained at home were literally showered with honours. Hence the lower rank of the Army readily withdrew their allegiance from the Monarchy to the newly-born Republic as soon as their services were requisitioned. As regards the Officers who had been flattered by the King, the Republican Government, to ensure safety, demanded from all a written

pledge that they would remain loyal to the Republic. So far they have not done anything to belie the confidence reposed upon them.

The relation of the Church and State was another thorny problem awaiting solution. It is necessary to emphasize here the fact that the Church in Spain, like the Army, had been a pillar of the Monarchy and offered relentless opposition to all movement calculated in any way to advance the country along the path of progress. The debt of the Monarchy was acknowledged in the bestowal of many privileges upon the Church and the Monastic Orders which gave them tremendous power and influence. An English Journal recently wrote: "The latter have been in many respects a law unto themselves, evading taxation even when engaged in trade." The Church in Spain constituting as it does 65 Cathedrals and 38,000 Priests, wields a greater influence on the masses the majority of whom profess the Catholic faith than in any other country. Hence, the Government wisely decided to postpone the consideration of this question till the meeting of the Cortes. Meanwhile, for the assurance of the Catholics who constitute the bulk of the people, the Provisional Government proclaimed that "it would respect in the fullest manner the individual conscience, granting liberty of beliefs and cults without the States' requiring citizens even to reveal their religious convictions". It was further assured that private property would not be expropriated except for the public utility with due indemnity, and scrupulous care was taken to protect Convents and Churches from being damaged by the frenzied mob.

The declaration of a Republic in Catalonia a little before the proclamation of a Provisional Republic in Madrid by Colonel Macia who was only recently an exile in France, was another source of considerable anxiety, because it threatened the very hegemony of the State. Catalonia is specially marked from other Spanish provinces

by the peculiarity of its history, wealth, traditions and culture. Since the Catalan kingdom had sunk to the level of a minor province several centuries back, it has been carrying on ceaseless agitation to get back its long-lost glory. Primo de Rivera who came from Catalonia, was himself a staunch supporter of the Separatist movement and promised that he would try his level best to bring it about; but once in office he forgot his promise and, instead of supporting the cause, prevented it from rearing its head. The Provisional Government faced with this imminent danger, at once entered into an agreement with the Catalan Republic, by which the Provisional Republic accepted in principle the right of Catalonia to the widest possible measure of autonomy short of separation. The agreement further stipulated that Catalonia would be deemed to be completely independent during the period, intervening between the declaration of the Republic in Catalonia and the signing of the agreement, that the region would be styled the "Generalidad of Catalonia", and that its Constitution should be drawn by the Catalan people and submitted with the approval of the Provisional Government to the Cortes for its final ratification. It must be pointed out in fairness that the above agreement, though it temporarily averted a critical situation, has sown seeds of future discord as will be shortly pointed out.

The general election to the Cortes which was to have been held in the last week of June, has resulted in the confirmation of the Republic. The Socialists and the Republicans have again come out triumphant, giving the Monarchists a hollow defeat everywhere. The Clerical Party also has dwindled in numerical strength claiming only 52 seats in the Chamber of Deputies. The Communists firmly opposed to the Socialists and Republicans have been reduced to nonentities. From this it was confidently expected that under the Socialist Republican coalition, the ship of the Republican

State would sail smoothly on the course mapped out for it. But recent events seem to have precipitated a political crisis which may prove a veritable danger to the infant Republic. The possibility of civil war is already looming in the horizon. The Parliamentary Commission, under the chairmanship of Senor Jimenez de Assua, that was entrusted with the solemn task of drafting a Constitution for Spain have finished their labour, but their inclusion in it of the clause meaning the dissolution of the Jesuits' organization, and the confiscation of their property, has raised a tremendous hue and cry from the Jesuits who have threatened the Government that they would resist by arms any interference with their property. The early promise of Senor Zamora that he would maintain religious freedom, and private property in the State, could not thus be fulfilled in the face of strenuous opposition from the Republican left-wingers with the result that Senor Zamora and Don Miguel Maura, the Home Secretary, have resigned. A new Cabinet has been formed with Senor Azana, the head of the Republican Party (*Accion Republicana*) as Premier and Minister of War, and Senor Cesares Quiroga as Minister of the Interior. Other Ministers remain provisionally at their posts. Moreover, the Draft Constitution provides for a Unitary State with regional autonomy which is in direct conflict with the wishes of the Catalan Separatists, who may create trouble in case their Statute is rejected or amended by the Cortes. The example of Catalonia may be followed by other provinces, as is evidenced by the fact that Galicia and Andalusia have already demanded autonomy. It is yet too early to say what will transpire. The portents are certainly ominous. Spain may have to pass through a period of chaos and confusion; but whatever might happen, it is expected that the Republic will come out of the ordeal triumphant.

ALL OVER AGAIN

BY JULIETTE VEILLIER-DURAY,

Avocat a la Cour, Paris.

WHEN one reads Balzac's novels with impartiality, *id est*, allows oneself to be carried away by the extraordinary vitality of the human types he has created and adorned with a number of passions, prejudices, vices and sometimes virtues, one feels that nothing has changed, and is tempted to say, nothing ever changes.

And still, all the nations in the world undergo apparently fundamental changes, either politically, or socially or sentimentally.

Will they come to a luminous truth? No, they will . . . go back to something, which may be desirable, but which is not new.

Women have recently gone through a lot of manifestations of independance, claiming power under all forms. They are quite justified in their action. Nobody can theoretically say that women are inferior to men and deserve less. It has become absurd, even to make a hint of it.

And still, what does all this come to?

In the United States of America, where women are not liberated, but have always been free—free to a point that human beings of other nations cannot imagine, since they have enslaved men,—in the States, a deep, unavowed but easily detectable desire of dropping this terrible independance makes its way. Doubtless signs of it are shown: the creation of fraternities, which cause castes to exist in their casteless nation, and create binding traditions, the eagerness to marry into an old family, if possible in European nobility and clothe oneself delightfully in all the senseless prejudices erected as a dogma, and so on.

In England, where women had won rights of all descriptions, their punishment is to be left alone, in a terrific number, with their recognized rights, and crave to become the thing of a good man who would act as a master to them.

In France, where men have always made it a point to behave gallantly, and let women have whatever they want, except in politics, women make their way practically in all professions, and do not suffer so much, it seems, from the absence of political rights.

But, recently, men have already regretted their liberal attitude, and a curious campaign has started, where the best men utter the greatest number of absurdities, such as: prevent women from working, and men will not be workless, which is about the equivalent of: this man is sick, kill him, he will not be sick any more.

In India women are heroical. And, what is very marvellous, they practise heroism in multitudes. It is not the fact of one exceptional woman. They are more advanced politically than women of the Old Continent, though a few years ago, they were still far behind. But, where their happiness lies, is not yet ascertained. They will tell later on.

The timid impression of the writer is—imitating a very famous German book: "On the fire line of women, nothing changed."

From century to century, they assume different advertisements to their activities and so called "rights", but their fine or petty nature lies there, unchanged. Great women do great things, the others do nothing, whatever the conditions are.

Do you think that a woman in France, becoming officially a "representative" in the Chamber of Deputies, will have more political influence than a woman without any such right or influence, receiving political people in her "salon"? Some will answer: much less.

Balzac, whose genius has given to humanity the picture of "Human Comedy", is the best school for politicians, lovers, teachers, aristocracy and democracy, rich and poor, rulers and slaves of either sex, because, under totally different circumstances, you see yourself portrayed, true as flesh and blood are true.

INDIA AND WORLD OPINION

BY DR. LANKA SUNDARAM

NEVER before in human history has India stirred world opinion to such an extent as she has done at the present day. The domestic political situation in India has tremendous repercussions on the course of world politics. Mahatma Gandhi's recent visit to Europe, and his message to the world, have brought to a head international forces of a constructive and helpful type. The national fortunes of India have thus attained an international import, while world opinion has come to wield an important influence on the political future of our country.

World opinion is interested in India in two ways: In the first place, the constitutional possibilities of the Indian situation have been thoroughly studied throughout the world. During the time of Round Table Conferences, the foreign press was fully supplied with news of the happenings in London. Special correspondents from every part of the world were provided with berths at St. James's Palace. *Le Temps* of Paris, the *New York World*, the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, and the *Moscow Izvestia* were as much alive with news of the Conferences as the *London Times* and the *Manchester Guardian*; with this difference that they put different constructions upon the proceedings in accordance with their special political dispensations. The cable and the wireless were pressed into service to the optimum point, and the people of the world were satisfied to the fullest extent. A corps of foreign correspondents was always to be seen at the hotels of some of the prominent Roundtableers, intent on getting scraps of political news after a full day's speechmaking and committee sittings at St. James's.

The Conferences in London produced one profound impression on me. It is that the world at large is *au fait* with the constitutional possibilities of India. If the Reports of the Simon Commission were best sellers at the time, the proceedings of the Round Table Conferences

filled thousands of columns of the world press, which is the basic factor in the creation of world opinion.

Nor does this constitute a purely passive interest in Indian affairs. The world at large is equally alive to the dangerous import of the Indian situation in the event of the failure of constitutional parleys. Last year's passive resistance movement which has attained the acme of perfection, has completely captured world thought. But it is equally well impressed with possibilities of violence and bloodshed in India.

In every country the passive resisters' movements received a direct fillip from the Indian *satyagrahis*. In Egypt, the Wafd followed the Indian example with scrupulous loyalty. The Indo-Egyptian parallel is complete. In the Philippines, the Filipino struggle with the U.S.A. received sustenance from our country. The Spanish revolution is an instance in point. Christmas of 1930 saw defiant squatters in Madrid, driving home their mission to their compatriots in the same manner in which the Esplanade Maidan demonstrations in Bombay exhibited the Indian mind. Everywhere in the world, the *satyagrahi* experiment is being closely studied. In Palestine and Lybia under British and Italian hegemony, the repercussions of the Indian problem are as profound as in independent countries like Spain and Mexico: Korea against Japan; Indo-China, Syria and Morocco against France; Java against Holland; Egypt and Ireland against Britain; Azores against Portugal;—in fact, wherever a people wanted to exercise their self-determination, the Indian experiment was found to be extremely instructive.

India has succeeded in giving shape to the most revolutionary socio-political phenomenon in the world. The pacific settlement of international disputes is the keynote of the policy of the League of Nations at the present day. Law and

reason are expected to regulate inter-statal relations. The War mind, instinctive of primitive mind, is to be exterminated. A vast amount of procedural technique is being evolved at Geneva with a view to solving international disputes. The League machinery had been successful to a certain extent in this war-weary world. But there is one fundamental factor making for world peace which is lacking in the League programme. It is the passive mind.

The main reason why the world is so profoundly interested in the Indian problem, is that our country supplies this unique quality—passivity. Mere negative equations so far are used to guide international programmes. If you read something about disarmament, you always meet with expressions like “cease fresh construction of armaments”, “eschew the War path” and the like. But the extirpation of the War mind is the prime requisite of the world at the present day.

The Indian experiment is militant, but it is extremely passive in operation. The moral calibre of civil resisters is essentially sound and profound. Human nature being what it is, passions can be roused to a very great pitch. But the *satyagrahis* in India were able to preserve their pristine qualities of head and heart. This is the healing message of India to the world. There is a responsive mood on the part of world opinion in regard to India's message.

India's message of peace and goodwill was broadcast in the Resolution of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress as the New Year's message. There is an immediate and sincere response for that message. No one need waste time on a consideration of the possible effects and results of the present situation. But it is essential to recognise that the sincerity of our nation is not questioned by any sister country in the comity of nations. It is equally essential to understand that world opinion is anxiously watching the events in our motherland. Just

imagine the significance of the resolution tabled some time ago by Senator Borah of the United States of America, urging his Government to use its good offices towards the solution of the Indian problem. Imagine again the helpful action of the Women's International Federation, or of the group of Divines even from England, in offering constructive advice to the British Government in this regard.

World opinion is fairly well attuned to the Indian situation. Liaison work is being performed by numerous individuals, Indian and foreign. The press, the platform and imagination have all played their distinctive parts in this liaison work. The reactions of India to world opinion and *vice versa* are undoubtedly helpful. With the growing consciousness of the interdependence of every country upon the other, there is no doubt that even purely domestic problems will be solved by joint action based upon mutual understanding, goodwill and co-operation. There is a continuity and essentially genuine oneness in world opinion, which is helping to solve the Indian problem in its own slow but sound manner.

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24th July 1931.

K. K. SRINIVASAN,

Branch Manager,

Nos. 4 & 5, 1st Line Beach, Madras.

E. May '32.

A Fireside Reverie

BY MR. GLYN BARLOW

ENGLAND and the fireside instead of India and the fan. A grey sky and tall chimney-pots instead of a blue sky and tall palms. Furtive cats in the garden instead of



MR. GLYN BARLOW

impudent crows. An electric bell for 'the neat-handed Phyllis' instead of a shout for the bare-legged 'Boy'! Yes, the ways in England and in India are very different, but a Latin poet reminds us that, although a man may go from one country to another, the man himself remains the same. It is nearly four years now since I left India, but I am unchanged in my regard for a land in which I worked for more than forty years; and, if only there were Marconi-trips to the East, how glad I should be to spend an occasional afternoon with well-remembered friends at Madras. I make it a point, however, to keep in touch with Indian affairs, not only through the newspapers but also in occasional

talks with Indians, of whom there are always very many in England.

To one who, like myself, was in India in the first years of the National Congress and stayed there till four years ago, witnessing year by year the orderly progress of the Congress and of the country, it is a great disappointment to see the turn that things have taken; and, after having witnessed the fine work of level-headed Indian super-men of old, such as Mr. Gokhale and his likes, it is very regrettable that—in opposition to the views of the many level-headed Indians of the present day—the rational programme of the super-men of old should have been set at naught.

The views of an old man are naturally coloured by memories of the past; and when changes come he is apt to think that “the time is out of joint”. In regard to India I certainly think so myself; but I forget not that:

The old order changeth, yielding place to new; and I know that ‘Young India’ will think for itself, and I can only hope that Young India will think for the best.

It is permitted to an old man to be reminiscent; and reminiscences, though often boring, are sometimes useful reminders of the past. It was in 1883, in the days of the good Marquis of Ripon, that I went out to India; and India has certainly advanced since then. It was a time when Indians were “Natives” and Englishmen were the “ruling race”, when the policeman in the street thought it his duty to salaam every white man that passed, and a coolie could be kicked with impunity. Such conditions were provocative of ‘swelled head’, and not a few Englishmen, especially of the lower class, had very bad attacks of the disease, and acted in ways that were responsible for a good deal of inherited ill-will among Indians in the present day. It is well indeed that such times are gone!

The Congress was in its infancy. Some of the early 'Congress-wallahs', as for example Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee, were real orators, but many were not; and the *Pioneer* gave an annual lead to the domiciled European press in belittling or making fun of the meetings; and I remember the wrath of the *Hindu* in a certain year because in the London newspapers the only notice of the year's Congress was an ironical paragraph in the *Globe* headed "Jabberjee on Tap". But the Congress was not to be daunted, and before long it had won serious recognition. Year after year it helped in shaping Indian opinion; and one of its most insistent articles of faith, always emphasised with acclamation at annual meetings, was its unshakable adherence to the Empire of which India formed a part, and within which she desired to govern herself. And India made great progress, and would have gone forward from strength to strength; but disturbing counsels prevailed, and a storm came, and now—!

Well, the Congress is serious enough now, and it has acquired power; but power—like powder!—badly handled, is liable to explode; and firebrands should be kept out of the way. Here in England there is very general sympathy with Indians in their desire to govern themselves; but there is also a sense of horror at the dastardly crimes that are being committed; and it is the general idea that preachers of 'civil disobedience', however pacific their own intention may be, ought to realise that they are unchaining a spirit of defiance of law and are in a measure responsible for the crimes. They should bear in mind also that they are nurturing a wild beast that may eventually terrorize Home Rule.

For Mr. Gandhi there is in England very deep respect. Everyone regards him as a good man and true, who lives for God and for country without any ulterior motives of his own. There are good-humoured smiles at his blanket and at other things that are oddities in English eyes; and

most men find oddities in his ideas; but no one has a word against Mr. Gandhi himself. A little man, but a giant!

I read in a newspaper the other day a statement by an English clergyman that of all living men he thought that Mr. Gandhi was the most like Christ. In blamelessness of life, in humility and self-sacrifice, and in a whole-hearted desire to do good, it might be difficult to find Mr. Gandhi's equal; but in the matter of civil disobedience the views of Mr. Gandhi and of Christ would seem to be at variance. Readers will doubtless remember that Judaea was part of a province of the Roman Empire and the Jews had to pay a tax to Rome. Some of them questioned Christ about the lawfulness of a civil disobedience campaign.

Show me a rupee. Whose image and superscription hath it?
The King-Emperor's.
Render therefore unto the King-Emperor the things which be his and to God the things which be God's.

Hot-headed Jews, however, eventually started a civil-disobedience campaign, and Jews all over the world have regretted it ever since. Jerusalem was wiped out; and Judaea, instead of becoming independent, passed eventually under the real yoke of a much less magnanimous Empire than Rome.

Independence is a noble aspiration; but the idea of sudden independence for a mighty and heterogeneous 'Empire' like India must surely give pause. Which Indians would be independent? If India feels that she owes no duty to England, England realises none the less surely that she owes a duty to India, and also to India's millions, for whom she has been responsible so long; and, before granting independence, she must surely safeguard the well-being of India as a whole and the well-being of India's parts.

The Return and the Arrest

BOMBAY'S WELCOME TO GANDHIJI

A great ovation awaited him on his return—an ovation which was somewhat marred by the dramatic arrests of leading Congressmen. In the evening in reply to the demonstrations of welcome at the Azad Maidan, Mahatmaji referred to these arrests and said:

I take these as gifts from Lord Willingdon, our Christian Viceroy, for is it not a custom during X'mas to exchange greetings and gifts? Something had to be given me, and this is what I got.

Gandhiji further continued:

We should abide by the creed of non-violence. We should be true to the spirit of Satyagraha. We should not swerve an inch from our ideal of *Ahimsa*. People who did not believe in this creed of the Congress, should either leave the Congress, or get the creed changed. *Swaraj* for India means peace for the whole world. Our methods may take years to bring *Swaraj*, but it does not matter.

Concluding, Mr. Gandhi said:

I have much to say as regards my sojourn in England. But if I am not arrested, I shall write about it. If it falls to our lot to fight again, I ask you to be prepared for it. But I will try my utmost to avoid it. Even if there is a single ray of hope, I will persevere and will not abandon negotiations. But if I don't succeed, I will invite you to join me in the struggle which will be a fight to a finish. May God grant you strength and courage.

WILLINGDON-GANDHI CORRESPONDENCE

He then attended the Working Committee meetings and asked to see the Viceroy. On 29th December, Mr. Gandhi wired to His Excellency as follows:

I was not prepared on landing yesterday to find the Frontier and U. P. Ordinances, the shooting in the Frontier and the arrests of valued comrades in both the provinces on the top of the Bengal Ordinance, waiting for me. I do not know whether I am to regard these as an indication that friendly relations between us are closed or whether you expect me still to see you and receive guidance from you as to the course I am to pursue in advising the Congress. I would esteem a wire in reply.

The Viceroy's reply to Mr. Gandhi pointed out that, whereas the Viceroy was willing to meet Mr. Gandhi and discuss constitutional matters arising out of the Round Table Conference and give all possible advice as to the best method of ensuring the successful co-operation of the Congress, His Excellency would in no

It will be remembered that at the conclusion of the Second Round Table Conference, Mr. Gandhi, in proposing the vote of thanks to the Premier, observed that they had come to "the parting of the ways", though he would explore every avenue to arrive at a common understanding. The Premier, in his concluding observations, appealed to Mr. Gandhi not to forsake the way of co-operation:

My dear Mahatma, let us go on in this way. It is the best way. You may find it to be the only way. It is certainly the way that will enable both of us to relate our political action with the glorious spiritual impulses which lie at the sources of all our being.

Since then, Mr. Gandhi had repudiated all suggestion that he would revive civil disobedience and declared that he kept an open mind and would only decide after consulting his colleagues on the Working Committee. From the direct and unequivocal way in which he disclaimed the report of an Italian newspaper, it was evident that the Mahatma would do nothing in haste and at any rate would not do anything to precipitate a crisis.

But since then events have moved with startling rapidity. Before Mr. Gandhi landed in Bombay, on December 28, the U. P. Congress had declared a No-Rent campaign and an emergency Ordinance was in full swing in the Frontier, the U.P. and Bengal. On December 25th, Abdul Gaffar Khan and a few others were arrested under Regulation III of 1818, and in a week's time over a thousand Red Shirts were bound over in the Frontier. The next day Messrs. Jawaharlal Nehru and T. A. K. Sherwani who entrained for Bombay to greet Mahatma Gandhi, and to attend the Working Committee meeting, were arrested on a wayside station on a technical offence of disobeying orders. They were tried soon after, convicted and sentenced to heavy terms of rigorous imprisonment. The Mahatma arrived at Bombay on the 28th.

circumstances permit the raising or discussion of the question of the recent Ordinances.

Mr. Gandhi, in a further communication to the Viceroy, observed that if His Excellency considered it worth while to see Mr. Gandhi, the Working Committee Resolution tentatively planning civil disobedience would be suspended in the hope that it might result in its being abandoned. The Congress plan included vigorous boycott of British goods and concerns, and also disobedience of "un-moral laws".

WORKING COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

The Working Committee is of opinion that these several acts and others of lesser gravity that have taken place in some other Provinces, and the telegram from His Excellency, seem to make further co-operation with the Government on the part of the Congress utterly impossible, unless the Government's policy is radically changed. These acts and telegram betray no intention on the part of the bureaucracy to hand over power to the people and are calculated to demoralise the nation. They also betray want of faith in the Congress, from which co-operation is expected by the Government.

Regarding the request to the Viceroy to re-consider his reply to Gandhiji, the Working Committee urged for a public and impartial inquiry into the Ordinance question. The Committee also passed a resolution that the Premier's Round Table Conference Declarations were wholly unsatisfactory and inadequate in terms of the Congress demands. In the event of a satisfactory response not coming from Government, the Working Committee called upon the nation to resume civil disobedience.

VICEROY'S REPLY

H. E. the Viceroy, immediately after his return from Calcutta, held a meeting of the Executive Council lasting two hours when the situation arising out of the Willingdon-Gandhi correspondence was discussed. The Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy telegraphed to Mr. Gandhi as follows on January 2:

They much regret to observe that, under your advice, the Working Committee of the Congress has passed resolutions which involve the general revival of Civil Disobedience, unless certain conditions are satisfied which are stated in your telegram and the resolutions. They regard this attitude as the more deplorable in view of the declared intention of His Majesty's Government

and the Government of India to expedite the policy of constitutional reforms contained in the Prime Minister's statement. No Government consistent with the discharge of their responsibility, can be subject to conditions sought to be imposed under the menace of unlawful action by any political organisation, nor can the Government of India accept the position implied in your telegram that their policy should be dependent on the judgment of yourself as to the necessity of measures which Government have taken, after the most careful and thorough consideration of the facts and after all other possible remedies had been exhausted.

His Excellency and his Government can hardly believe that you or the Working Committee contemplate that His Excellency can invite you with the hope of any advantage to an interview, held under the threat of the resumption of Civil Disobedience. They must hold you and the Congress responsible for all consequences that may ensue from the action which the Congress have announced their intention of taking and to meet which the Government will take all necessary measures.

GANDHIJI'S REJOINDER

Thereupon Mr. Gandhi sent the following rejoinder to His Excellency:

I cannot help expressing deep regret for the decision of His Excellency and his Government. Surely, it is wrong to describe the honest expression of an opinion as a threat. May I remind the Government that the Delhi negotiations were opened and carried on whilst Civil Disobedience was on and that, when the Pact was made, civil resistance was not given up but only was discontinued.

This position was re-asserted and accepted by His Excellency and his Government in Simla, prior to my departure for London. Although I had made it clear that, under certain circumstances, the Congress might have to resume Civil Disobedience, the Government did not break off the negotiations. That it was made clear by the Government that Civil Disobedience carried with it the penalty for disobedience merely proves what the civil resisters bargain for but does not in any way affect my argument. Had Government resented the attitude, it was open to them not to send me to London. On the contrary, my departure had His Excellency's blessings.

Nor is it fair or correct to suggest that I have ever advanced the claim that any policy of the Government should be dependent on my judgment. But I do submit that any popular and constitutional Government would always come and sympathetically consider suggestions made by public bodies and their representatives and assist them with all available information about their acts or Ordinances of which public opinion may disapprove. I claim that my messages have no other meaning than what is suggested in the last paragraph. Time alone will show whose position was justified.

Meanwhile I wish to assure the Government that every endeavour will be made on the part of the Congress to carry on the struggle without malice and in a strictly non-violent manner.

It was hardly necessary to remind me that the Congress and its humble representative are responsible for all consequences of our actions.

Thus the negotiations came abruptly to an end. The peace-makers, among whom were

some leading Liberals and Members of the Welfare of India League and the Millowners' Association, tried to intercede but it was too late and the final plunge had been taken.

Mr. Gandhi, in an interview to the Associated Press on January 3, pointed out that by the Delhi Pact he had not committed himself to the abandonment of civil disobedience and that the Pact itself was negotiated while the movement was still going on. On the eve of his going to London, he had made it clear to the Government of India that civil disobedience might be practised by way of defensive action.

CABLE TO LORD IRWIN

It was about this time that he despatched the following cable to Lord Irwin:

Pray believe me. I have tried my best, but have failed. Nevertheless, I don't lose hope, and God willing, shall retain the spirit which, you believed, actuated me during that sacred week in Delhi. I shall not belie your certificate.

MESSAGE TO COMMONWEALTH LEAGUE

Mr. Gandhi had also sent a message to Mr. Horrabin of the Commonwealth of India League and another to Indian Christians. In the course of the former, he pointed out:

In the surrounding atmosphere I detect no trace of any desire for honourable and equal co-operation. The Viceroy has forgotten that in the Delhi truce the right of the citizens to civil disobedience was tacitly recognised, for civil disobedience was continuing whilst negotiations were pending and it was discontinued only during the truce.

I am convinced that in such an atmosphere the development of a free constitution leading to independence is utterly impossible. The suppression of Congress organisations and arrests of leaders seem imminent. Nevertheless, so far as I can judge, the vast masses of people will not be dispirited, but will offer stubborn resistance to authority and yet, in the midst of Government provocation, will observe strict non-violence.

MESSAGE TO AMERICA

Before retiring to bed on the 3rd night, Mahatma Gandhi called Mr. Mills, the American journalist, by his bedside and shaking him warmly by the hand, made a moving appeal to him to transmit to America a fair and truthful version of the happenings in India. He told him that India's fight was based on truth and non-violence

and that he was speaking on behalf of the starving, half-clad millions. Gandhiji then fondly patted him on his forehead and bade him farewell with a message to America:

On the eve of embarking on what promises to be a deadly struggle, I would expect numerous American friends to watch its career and use the influence of the great nation for the sake of the oppressed humanity. This Indian struggle is more than national. It has an international value and importance. I am convinced that if my countrymen and women retain up to the last the spirit of non-violence, they will have inaugurated a new era upon the earth.

In a message to Englishmen he asked them to beware of the false reports that are often dished up for them from morning to morning and evening to evening as to the doings of the Congress in India. This feeding on false information or starvation due to the suppression of correct information is a great barrier to heart to heart co-operation.

THE ARREST

The arrest of Mahatma Gandhi was only a question of time, and it would appear that Mr. Gandhi was prepared for it. Two police cars pulled up in front of Maai Bhuvan exactly at 3 A.M. on the 4th January when Mahatma Gandhi and his household were sleeping on the terrace where a tent had been pitched for him.

The Police party headed by the Commissioner got down from the car and proceeded to the second floor asking for Mr. Devidas Gandhi.

The son woke up his father and broke the news to him. Gandhiji only smiled.

THE TEXT OF THE WARRANT

The following is the text of the warrant which was handed to Mr. Gandhi:

Whereas the Governor-in-Council has for good and sufficient reasons, under powers vested in him by Regulation XXV of 1827 resolved that Mr. M. K. Gandhi shall be placed under restraint in Yeravada Central Jail during the pleasure of Government, you are hereby directed to secure the same to Mr. Gandhi and arrange to forward him to the superintendent of the jail as soon as possible.

In the meantime Mr. Wilson had posted himself near the doorway to the terrace. He was informed that the Mahatma had kept himself ready for arrest and there would be no delay. Miraben (Miss Slade) got herself busy collecting Gandhiji's kit and also making arrangements for the morning prayer. Mr. Devidas Gandhi then fetched all the

members of the household and brought them to the terrace to say their last prayers with Gandhiji. Miraben and Devidas led the prayers.

TOUCHING SCENES

Touching scenes followed the prayers, when Gandhiji embraced every member of the household a loving farewell. Most of the members of the household were moved to tears and especially Kasturbai Gandhi was overpowered by emotion. Devidas was however unmoved, and as to Gandhiji this is what Miraben remarked: "What a man. He is silent, and is laughing it over."

Mahatmaji took leave of Father Elwin, late of the Christa Seva Sangha, in the same manner, but he gave an affectionate slap to him which evoked peals of laughter. The last to embrace Gandhiji was Miraben, who knelt down in reverence to "Bapuji" and burst into tears.

GANDHIJI'S KIT

The following were among the books taken by Mahatma Gandhi with him:

Wanderings and Excursions, by R. MacDonald.
Russia by Sir Samuel Hoare.
Laws of India.
Federal Finance.
Effects of Factory System.
The Book of Cow.
Bhagavad Gita.
Book of Jewish Thoughts.
Lectures on East.

"Wanderings and Excursions" written by the Premier, was presented by Mr. MacDonald himself to Gandhi at the last meeting of the Round Table Conference. It bears the author's signature and photograph. His other kit consisted of a portable spinning wheel, a carding bow and materials, notes and papers, bedding, two small baskets of personal requirements, a bottle of milk and some dried fruit. Seeing this, Mr. Wilson, Police Commissioner, remarked: "Is that all?"

MESSAGE TO FATHER ELWYN

After the police arrived, Mahatmaji, who had been observing his weekly silence since midnight, wrote the following letter to Father Elwyn:

I am glad you have come. I would like you yourself to tell your countrymen (Englishmen) that I love them

even as I love my own countrymen. I have never done anything towards them in hatred or malice, and, God willing, I shall never do anything in that manner in future.

I am acting not differently towards them now from what I have done under similar circumstances towards my own kith and kin.

MESSAGE TO THE NATION

Mahatmaji addressed through the Sardar his message to the nation as follows:

Infinite is God's mercy. Ask the people never to swerve from the path of Truth and Non-violence, never to flinch and to sacrifice their all to win *Swaraj*.

OTHER ARRESTS

About the same time that Gandhiji was arrested, a similar warrant was issued on Vallabhai Patel, President of the Congress. Both were taken to Yeravada jail where Mahatmaji found himself in familiar surroundings. Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose was arrested at Kalyan on January 2 under Regulation III of 1818. Babu Rajendra Prasad of Patna, who was appointed Congress President in succession to Mr. Vallabhai Patel, was arrested on January 5, and Dr. Ansari who succeeded him, was arrested on the 8th. Meanwhile, the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee was declared an Unlawful Association under the Unlawful Associations Ordinance, and by the 10th of the month leading Congressmen in the Provinces were all arrested one after another. Mrs. Nehru and other ladies were arrested in U. P., while Mrs. Gandhi, Miss Manubai Patel (daughter of Sardar Patel) and Miss Mithubai Petit were soon after hauled up in a village near Bardoli.

The Government of India also issued a long statement over the signature of Mr. Emerson, Home Secretary, giving their view of the developments which had led to the present struggle. In that statement, the Government charged the Congress leaders in certain parts of India—

with utilising the Delhi Settlement from the very beginning as a means of preparation for a further conflict. Acceptance of Congress claims based on the Settlement would have meant recognition of the Congress as a body whose advice must be accepted in matters relating to land-revenue and rent and placed it in a privileged position. The Congress has been seeking to assume the position of a parallel Government. While taking every measure necessary for the suppression of Civil Disobedience, the Government will spare no effort to bring to completion the policy of H. M.'s Government, as regards Constitutional Reforms.

The Lindsay Commission Report

BY DR. I. S. PETER, M.A., Ph.D. (LOND.),

Presidency College, Madras.

THE Report of the Commission on Christian Higher Education in India, presided over by Dr. A. D. Lindsay, Master of Balliol, Oxford, is the latest book on University Education in India. The Report has been published ten years after the working of Indian Universities under popular control. It aims at following popular movements and interpreting their meaning under the increasing forces of nationalism. Primarily it is a Report on Protestant Mission Colleges in India; but it is one that ought to be read by all who are interested in Higher Education in this country.

The merits of this Report are unique when compared with the two earlier publications: The Sadler Commission Report, and Mr. Mayhew's book on "Indian Education". The Sadler Commission Report very thoroughly examined the position of Indian Universities and made suitable recommendations; but, soon after the Report was published, Education became a transferred subject in the provinces and its recommendations were not followed to any great extent. Mr. Mayhew's book is written with pre-reform eyes, and is a survey of all types of education—primary, secondary, and University. It contains a vigorous though an unsympathetic criticism of Indian Education.

The intellectual, political, and social changes in India were responsible for the appointment of the Commission. A Conference of Missionary Educators met in Agra in February 1929 and took stock of the position of Christian Colleges in India. The number of private and Government colleges has increased. Control by Government and Universities is becoming stricter. The funds for running the colleges showed no tendency to increase. The number of students seeking

admission in Mission Colleges was decreasing. Their influence and prestige were likewise going down. It was, therefore, necessary to thoroughly reconsider their position under these new conditions. The Agra Conference requested the National Christian Council of India to appoint a Commission to review the work of the colleges. The International Missionary Council, before whom the request was placed, appointed the Commission in July 1929. Two members were nominated by the British Missionary Societies, two by American Societies, two by the National Christian Council, and the Secretary, and the Chairman Dr. A. D. Lindsay were nominated by the International Missionary Council.

The Commission found that the Christian Colleges were not enjoying the high prestige they had in the days of Drs. Miller, Duff, Wilson and Ewing. By their personality and by their pioneering efforts, they had exercised an unique influence on their students in particular and on educational policy in general. A further reason is obvious. The Educational Despatch of 1854 introduced the Grant-in-Aid system. Government, while maintaining religious neutrality, encouraged Missionary Colleges by giving them grants for the secular education imparted by them. The only other important agency was the Government itself which had colleges of its own, supported entirely by Government revenue. The large increase in the number of private colleges under the Grant-in-Aid system has eclipsed the importance of Mission Colleges. The lack of proper equipment and staff, the foreign nature of the institutions, and the limited number of subjects taught, have also contributed to the lowering of the prestige of these colleges. In the words of an eminent Principal, "In the

men's field it is at the best, only a little better in quality than what is supplied by non-Missionary Colleges, and much of it falls far below its best."

The Commission was appointed to recommend the best ways of enabling the Christian Colleges to regain their former prestige and influence. The Report takes a comprehensive view of the situation and affirms that the Christian Colleges are not communal colleges, and that they do not exist for the benefit of the Christian Community alone. Their aim is to serve the interests of all communities in their efforts for national reconstruction. The Report rejects the proposal of a Christian University on the model of the Benares Hindu University or the Muslim University at Aligarh. An affiliating University, independent of Government control, and even of Government grants, will not attract a large body of students. If it were an unitary University as Aligarh and Benares, it would not serve the needs of Christian Higher Education in India. Further, in establishing a Christian University, the Christian Church in India would be giving up the "attitude of opposition to communalism which it has hitherto consistently maintained".

The Report makes constructive proposals for the transformation of Christian Colleges. It visualises a new field of service for India. Side by side with the teaching necessary for fulfilling University regulations, the staffs of Christian Colleges should engage themselves in Research and Extension. Research would be undertaken in those subjects necessary for national well-being. It will tackle both rural and urban problems. This new direction of service for India will remove that "isolation from the life of the community from which all University Education is suffering". Some of the suggested subjects are education of all types: agriculture, public health, and hygiene, nature-study and science, economics and sociology, philosophy and religion,

If Christian Colleges are able to realise this ideal, they would be doing to the country a very necessary service. In these days of unemployment, University Education has lost a good deal of its glamour. In the past, Universities were factories for providing clerks and officials for Government service. Unsympathetic critics have said that the policy of Higher Education in India was a conspiracy for the manufacture of Government servants. But now Government services and the professions are overcrowded. The possession of a University Degree seems to be devoid of all utilitarian benefits. Graduates are wondering if Universities are any good to the nation. This reaction has been caused partly by the excessive importance attached to examinations, the passing of which depends a good deal upon cramming and not upon any original powers of thinking.

Research and discovery along these new lines will not only direct the energies of our graduates along new line of usefulness, but it will have a reaction upon the Universities themselves. Research is not encouraged as much as it is praised at the present time. It has been advocated by some of the most recent Convocation University Addresses; but somehow or other, Universities bestow most of their attention on purely literary types of education and examination in such subjects. The heavy administrative responsibilities of affiliating Universities, the immensity of the problem, the inadequacy of men and money, and the direction of University affairs by busy public men have not made research telling and effective. The wonder is, that they should have been able to achieve something under very difficult circumstances. During the last few years many colleges have been opened; but their ideal is to keep the torch of knowledge burning and no more. For these reasons, the working of this important scheme of Research and Extension will be carefully watched by all people.

To achieve this ideal, the Commission recommends two types of colleges: large colleges in central places equipped for a wide range of subjects, and smaller colleges serving local needs and acting as feeder-institutions to the central colleges. The Commission approves of the shifting of the Madras Christian College to Tambaram. The new central colleges should be the Tambaram Christian College and the American College, Madura. The central colleges should limit their accommodation to 800 students and the smaller colleges to 300 students. The Tambaram College should specialise in Theology and Philosophy, and the American College in Economics and Sociology. The latter college should seek recognition for the Honours courses in these subjects. The Bishop Heber College should be closed, and it should be merged into a "Hall" of the Tambaram College. St. John's College, Tinnevely, is the type of a smaller college. The Guntur Lutheran College and the Noble College, Masulipatam, should combine into an Union College at Bezwada to serve the interests of the Telugu country.

The new attitude of the Commission to the Indian Christian Community is as important as that of its new vision of service for India. The Indian Christian Community is most grateful to the Mission Colleges for the education it has received. But for them, it would not have been one of the leading educated communities in India. The Commission seems to underrate the service it has rendered to the Community on the evidence of Bishop Whitehead, that the colleges have not provided leaders of the Church. In the past, the Missionary Societies have not made service within the Church very attractive to young Indian Christians.

Since the introduction of the Reforms, Indian Christians have become very self-conscious, and they have been very anxious to make their distinctive contribution to the national life of the

country. The Church Missionary Delegation, in 1921, was the first to note this new spirit, and it recommended the large employment of non-Mission laymen on Church Councils. The Report recognises that the colleges have been "too long out of relation to the Indian Church" and recommends that the colleges should form "part of the enterprise of Indian Christians". They recognise that in the past the colleges have failed to "encourage the initiative and responsibility of the Indian Christian staff". The colleges will lose the reproach of being purely British and American enterprises, and by co-operations with Indians they will become part of the Christian enterprise in India. The Indian Church can look upon these educational institutions as one of its great assets, and it is bound to make its distinctive contribution to the service of the nation.

To make this change of policy real, the Commission recommends the transfer of the control of the colleges to Boards in India called the Boards of Direction. The Board will consist of an equal number of Indians and non-Indians. It would also include the representatives of the Church and the general public. One wonders if the Indian Christian Community can shoulder this great responsibility. I believe that with sympathy and goodwill, Indian Christians can acquit themselves well.

The Lindsay Commission Report will mean great and important changes in the field of Higher Education. It is not one written for mere perusal but for immediate and dynamic action. Already I presume that the National Christian Council in India has devised machinery to put the recommendations into force. We welcome the eager efforts of the Missionary Bodies to initiate a new era of educational development in the country. The dead level of uniformity into which University education threatens to sink, will be relieved by a new enterprise, and Indian education will be enriched by these new experiments.

CURRENT POETRY

[A good deal of fine poetry is being written now-a-days and not all of it confined to books. English and American papers contain verses of high quality alike in style and substance. We propose in these pages to publish selected poems from time to time. It is hoped that these poems culled from our contemporaries may be of interest to readers of the *Indian Review*.]

Memories

By PAULINE HUTHWAITE

We will not keep among our memories
The weariness and pain, the haunting fears,
But the sweet things of youth we will remember—
Its joys and not its tears.

The hopes, the dreams, the glad adventuring,
Laughter and love—these, like the trees and
[flowers
And all the loveliness of star and cloud,
Shall be for ever ours.

We will remember in the time to come
When clear lights ripple and when young winds
[run
In orchard grasses, how we once would dance
In Summer wind and sun.

And when, in that far twilight of our lives,
We sit with calmly folded hands and seem
To sleep, we shall be running with the wind
And dancing in our dream.

—SUNDAY TIMES.

Middle-Aged Men

By MARION DOYLE

This is a song of middle-aged men :
(The old are sleepy and wise,
The young are self-sufficient and free ;)
These have maimed dreams in their eyes.

Age has discarded his dreaming long since,
His pulse grown sluggish and chill,
But men who have come to Half-Way Street
Have fires in their beings still ;

And ears alert to the gathering doom,
Their minds aware of defeat ;
Clutching at life with their bleeding hands,
Yet finding the living sweet.

These are the wanderers whose song I would sing :
Lost to their childhood, alien to death ;
Yet frightened boys peer from the depths of their
[eyes,
And sob in the catch of their breath.

—WORLD TO-MORROW.

Sonnet for a Day Wasted Indoors

By A. R. UBSDELL

Lord, I have missed so many things to-day ;
The birds' first splendid song across the lawn
Reaching to greet Thy rose-flushed joyous dawn
That crept soft-footed from night's fading grey ;
I did not see the silver sunbeams play
On rippled water and on wind-awayed awn,
Nor yet the tree-spun shadows, quietly drawn
Where dew-hung, wildflower-patterned carpets lay ;
I did not see the sure returning tide
Stretch out to clutch again the pebbled sand
With those swift waves of jade which one by one
Came tumbling shorewards ; and I missed the wide
Cloud-stippled sky above the day-green land.
And Lord, I lost the setting of the sun.

—FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

Breath of Brahma

By FRANK LIND

About me raged the stormy sea,
Black billows tossed the ship on high ;
Its mast rocked, like a wind-swayed tree,
Beneath the lightning-silvered sky.

My eyes I strained in vain attempt
To trace some thread of distant shore ;
While every wrecking terror dreamt
Swept, flooding in, through fancy's door.

With quaking heart, I blindly groped
As reaching for a helping hand ;
So found, what I had little hoped,
Another by my side did stand.

Such was his fear, at once my arm
Around him in compassion went ;
At which there fell a sudden calm :
I knew the tempest's rage was spent.

Upon the deck bright moonbeams streamed,
Amazed I saw I was alone ;
A voice then spake—from air, it seemed :
" All is one breath, each soul thine own !"

—OCCULT REVIEW.

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CURRENT POETRY

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The Anvils of the Gods

By WILL H. OGILVIE

Among the hills the thunder rolls,
The mighty hammers swing.
The wind of heaven fans the coals,
And loud the anvils ring.
The sparks of the Olympian forge
In lightnings round us play
And slash the sky from gorge to gorge
And faint and fade away.
What metal do the Masters mould ?
What red bars do they beat ?
What ploughshares ? Or what shoes of gold
To shield their horses' feet ?
Or may it be that blow by blow,
Since first the world began,
They fashion in their forge's glow
The Destiny of Man ?

—GLASGOW HERALD.

Can and Cannot

By A. B. COOPER

Astronomers can weigh a star,
And tell a planet's girth,
And bring the moon from skies afar
Well nigh in touch with earth.
But who can tune the throistle's throat,
Or match the streamlet's song,
Or estimate the joyous note
Upon the skylark's tongue ?
By mathematics men can count
The motions atoms make,
And calculate the vast amount
Of force when billows break.
But love's equation cannot be
By sign or figures given,
For, boundless as eternity,
It touches earth and heaven.

—METHODIST MAGAZINE.

A Wind That Sings

By G. R. BENNETT

There is a wind that sings of country things,
Of heathered hills and brown-eyed brooks,
Of golden scents that wander all amazed
Among the flowers, that open wide their shining
[eyes.

And through the city streets I softly draw these
[country friends
And trail them happily along my way,
Thanking the wind, that gently sings of country
[things.

—LONDON MERCURY.

The Rational Man

By J. C. SQUIRE

Friend, safe, be certain, you may feel
With me to sleep and drink and eat ;
I do not want enough to steal,
I do not care enough to cheat.
I do not hate enough to fight,
Nor love enough, nor yet believe ;
And having Birth and Death in sight,
Why should I trouble to deceive ?

Credit me not with tenderness,
Nor yet with generosity,
Casual and cold is my excess,
And pitiless my charity.

Sin does not lure me, and I find
This easiest : to live by rule,
And leave adventure to the blind,
Vice to the mazed and fevered fool.

—HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

Travel Books

By GERTRUDE RYDER BENNETT

Were I to write my travels in a book
I would not name each building and each street—
And casually I would overlook
The height and cost of towers—nor repeat
The day and year an army met defeat.
But I would write of people I have known—
How peasants standing in a field of wheat
Were making love ; or how in hopeless tone
A woman spoke of death ; how sunlight shone
On golden curls before a crumbling door ;
A woman pounding linen with a stone
Upon a river bank. I would ignore
The stolid facts that travel books impart,
For in its people lies a nation's heart.

—CHRISTIAN CENTURY.

To One Who Overlooks My Faults

By SARA HENDERSON HAY

I heard it said that Love had lost his sight,
And could not judge aright.
Nothing could be more false ! ! Love is not blind,
But only very kind—
For, on occasion, I have seen him place
His hands before his face,
And turn away, in utmost charity,
From what he would not see !

—CHURCHMAN.

The Ceylon National Congress

BY MR. EVERARD H. MIRANDO

WITH the advent of the Donoughmore Constitution in Ceylon, many changes—some for the better and others for the worse—have taken place in the political arena of the island. Among the most important of these changes is the evolution of the Party System. Hitherto the three leading parties have been the Labour, Liberal, and Independent parties; but when its present President, Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, declared on the 18th of December 1931, the day on which the annual session of the Ceylon National Congress was held at Ananda College Hall, Colombo, that the National Congress had from that day re-organized itself on the lines of a party, it rose to take the topmost place among all the parties in Ceylon, though at the same time the Congress declared itself a party it ceased to represent the whole political wisdom of the island, and consequently forfeited its claim to the universal confidence it once enjoyed. It is an indubitable fact that the two dead luminaries of the island, Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam and Sir James Peiris, organized the Congress on the lines of the Indian National Congress and meant it to serve the island as one united body. Its present departure from this policy, therefore, is likely to cause its deterioration. The first split occurred within the Congress rank a few years ago when such eminent politicians of the island as Messrs. E. W. Perera, A. E. Goonesingha, the President of the Ceylon Labour Union, Aelian Pereira, R. L. Pereira, K.C., and Francis De Zoysa, K.C., severed their connexion with the Congress. From then onwards its influence with the Ceylon public has been declining, and now that it has crossed the Rubicon a dim future lies ahead of the Congress. In the words of Omar Khayyam, like the flower that once has blown for ever dies, the Congress which waxed and waxed towards progress in the days of Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam and Sir James Peiris, has now

waned and waned gradually into a mere party.

One outstanding feature of this year's Congress session was the fact that for the first time since the year of its inauguration the proceedings were conducted entirely in Sinhalese.

Addressing the delegates, Mr. Bandaranaike, the Congress President, said that it had been the custom in previous years for Presidents of the Ceylon National Congress to deliver their address in English, but on that occasion he proposed to deviate from that custom and therefore spoke in Sinhalese, because Sinhalese was understood by all delegates. In giving a brief review of the Congress, he said that like the elegant Lotus flower which swam on the surface of the water and had its root in the mire deep beneath, the National Congress had been born one year after the 1915 Buddhist-Muslim riot. It was the darkest and most shameful page in Ceylon's modern history, and out of the womb of that time of stress the Ceylon National Congress had been born to achieve the great ideal of obtaining a Ceylonese Government. That had been the great yearning of Sir Arunachalam too, and it had been principally to achieve that ideal that the National Congress had been formed in the year 1916. The first session had been held on the 11th of December 1919, under the Presidentship of Sir Arunachalam, and the first resolution of that session had been moved by the late Sir (then Honourable) Ponnambalam Ramanathan which dealt with the reform of the Ceylon Legislative Council. Sir James Peiris moved the third resolution demanding a comprehensive review of taxation with a view to adjusting its incidence on a more equitable basis. Sir James without doubt had the Income-Tax in mind when he moved that resolution. Mr. D. B. Jayatilaka moved the fourth resolution asking for greater educational facilities: scientific, technical,

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THE CEYLON NATIONAL CONGRESS

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industrial, agricultural and commercial. Mr. P. De S. Kularatne, the Principal of Ananda College, the premier Buddhist educational institution of the island, moved the next resolution urging the establishment of a Ceylon University. The Honourable Mr. K. Balasingham moved the sixth resolution asking that vigorous steps be taken for the increase of the production of food crops, and the last resolution was moved by Mr. E. W. Jayawardene, K.C., asking for the amelioration of the Labour conditions in the island.

Of the above resolutions practically all have been paid heed to by Government, but in almost every case the policy adopted by Government has been a Fabian one. The resolution moved by Sir James is likely to materialize in the near future with the passing of the Income-Tax, the second reading of which has already been passed in the State Council. Mr. Jayatilaka's resolution has met with mediocre results, though the Government may still be blamed for the neglect of the industrial, agricultural, commercial, and educational facilities. Local industry especially is practically non-existent in the island; even where it exists in the nature of a venture or an experiment, it is so superficial as not to deserve mention. Mr. Kularatne's motion regarding the University was passed by the Legislative Council in 1928, but as the island's coffers are so adversely affected the scheme may not be worked for some long time to come or, at least till the depression is over and the trade conditions of the island improve. In the interim it continues to be referred to as "the beautiful dream"! With Mr. Goonesingha at the head of the Labour affairs, the Labour conditions have improved remarkably, chiefly due to his skill in organizing.

The enthusiastic President therefore was correct, and very correct too, when he made the admission that the early period of the Congress had been one of very great and prolific activity. Deputations were sent to England in 1919, 1920, and

1923, and the benignant reward was the Reformed Donoughmore Constitution which the Congress claims is the outcome of its agitations and asserts it is the first step towards the goal of *Swaraj*, and which the others, like the Tamil people of Jaffna who have voluntarily abstained from seeking representation in the State Council allege, is the result of the mischief caused by the quondam Governor, Sir Hugh Clifford, and that the new constitution has taken all the power from the people and vested it in the hands of the Governor. The Congress advocated the acceptance of this constitution in 1928 in its modified form and asked that it be given a fair trial. "Let us remember that the history of nations is not counted in decades or even centuries but in thousands of years," said the President in declaring that the State Council had already accomplished such noteworthy—noteworthy in his opinion—work as giving temporary relief to two thousand unemployed men in Colombo by employing distressed men in the building of a *Bund*, and appointing a Select Committee to report on the question of Relief to Debtors. These are no achievements to boast of, for they are only the normal type of work the Ceylon public may expect from their elected representatives in Council. The misnomer that it takes a nation to count its history in centuries and thousands of years, is the feeble plea that tardy political speech-makers have constantly thrown before the Ceylon public, and it is chiefly this plea that makes "the people of Ceylon to keep on talking for ever without manifesting themselves in action". Towards the end of his long and rambling speech, the President also made another weak statement: "If at any time an Officer of State or the Governor or the Secretary of State in any matter of real importance acts unreasonably against the wishes of the Council, then they will be not giving the constitution a fair trial, and we will be perfectly justified in going out of the Council,

and we will do so!" Almost as the newly formed State Council sat, the Governor used his power of certification, and certified a passage vote for the "home-going" members (Europeans) of the Civil Service. Why did not the Council or, at least the Congressites, walk out then? So far it has been a case of prating and fretting after the thing has been done. Then again the President stated: "We accepted this constitution knowing its defects in order to give it a fair trial. . . ." The following resolution will show that, the Congress having fallen into "the rut" wilfully, is now frantically endeavouring to emerge out of it without incurring a bruise or, without showing the public of Ceylon that they have blundered: Mr. M. H. Jayetilleke moved, and was unanimously accepted that: "While being prepared to give the present constitution a fair trial, the Ceylon National Congress is strongly of opinion that early steps be taken to remedy defects in its working and that a revision of the constitution be made within a period not exceeding three years in order to secure a full measure of responsible Government." Only forty delegates were present in the hall when this motion was put to the vote, and two of them voted against it.

Mr. J. Jayawardena, who at one time was holding a lucrative post in the Ceylon Government Railway and which he gave up and returned to Ceylon after having gained a course of training in Mahatma Gandhi's Ashram in India, moved that: "The Ceylon National Congress resolves to accept and give effect to the report of the Committee appointed to consider the propagation of spinning and weaving in Ceylon." In this connexion it may be mentioned that the present Congress President, Mr. Bandaranaike, has set a glowing example to the whole of Ceylon in adopting the Khaddar dress and advocating the island-wide adoption of it. With all his petty shortcomings, Mr. Bandaranaike is recognized in Ceylon as a Ceylon Gandhi in the making. He is an

earnest and sincere-hearted worker for the people with *Swaraj* as his *summum bonum*. He made his greatest renunciation when he laid aside his claim as successor to his father, Sir Solomon Dias Bandaranaike Maha Mudaliyar (now retired) and volunteered to work for the people.

The Congress made the following recommendations regarding the local production of cloth:

(a) Members of the Congress Committee should obtain *Charkas*, learn spinning and endeavour to spin every day however short a time.

(b) Khadi should be worn at least on occasions of national work by Congressmen with the object of eventually eliminating the use of foreign cloth entirely.

(c) Steps should be taken without delay to introduce the use of the *Takli* into our schools, particularly the elementary schools. Spinning on the *Takli* is easily learnt, the *Takli* itself costs next to nothing and spinning in the class room for a short time a day may well form part of the curriculum like drill, physical exercises, etc.

(d) Those engaged in cotton growing at present should be taught ginning, carding and spinning. This can be done by arranging meetings of cotton growers in the areas concerned which Congress members can attend and address. Congress should take steps to have scholars trained with a view to starting centres in various parts of the country. Such a course of training will not take more than three to four months and will cost about Rs. 15 each per month. Congress itself should have a few such scholarships and persuade affiliated associations and individuals in different areas to contribute.

Mr. R. S. S. Gunawardene moved that: "The Ceylon National Congress is of opinion that steps be taken by the Executive Committee for the creation of a National Fund." He said that the fund was intended to finance their programme.

To make Ceylon a self-supporting country the development of paddy cultivation, and the propagation of the *Takli* and the *Charka*, are the most essential factors.

Mr. G. C. S. Corea moved that: (a) "With a view to increasing the food production of the country, the Ceylon National Congress is of opinion that a scheme would be adopted by way of Five-Year-Plan. (b) For expanding and rendering more efficient the cultivation of paddy in the wet zone. (c) For opening up and bringing under paddy cultivation as large an area of the dry zone as possible that is irrigable and otherwise suitable for such cultivation."

INDIAN AFFAIRS

BY "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"

THE PRESENT IMPASSE

IT is now too late in the day and altogether useless to discuss how the present impasse has come about. The fact remains that we are confronted with a situation not dissimilar to the one that faced the country in the bad old year. Most of the Congress leaders are in prison and more are following—arrests and deportations accompanied by the gruesome spectacle of *lathi* charges, defiance and still more reprisals, endless trials and thundering sentences—we had thought we had done with them once for all with the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, but now they are as plentiful as before and the country is drifting again to civil disobedience on the one hand and rule by Ordinances on the other. How long is this to continue? Surely some way must be found to end this crisis and direct the energies of the people to more fruitful and constructive work that awaits them. From this point of view, Sir Samuel Hoare's address to the journalists was certainly reassuring. He recalled a conversation with the Mahatma at which both had spoken freely and unreservedly, and he had hoped that the Mahatma would exercise a moderating influence. Indeed, this is the opinion of most observers as the *Times of India* itself very shrewdly remarked at the time:

Everybody who has heard Mr. Gandhi or has read his speeches since he returned, must have been struck very forcibly by his earnest wish for peace. He came back to India from the Round Table Conference determined to do his utmost to continue the friendly negotiations begun in London. He has repeatedly said he will strain every nerve to avoid plunging India into another "fiery ordeal". At the notable gathering of members of the Welfare of India League, he expressed himself as "dying for co-operation". Nobody need doubt Mr. Gandhi's sincerity; to do so is to be unfair to a man who, however misguided he may be, has always spoken his mind. Mr. Gandhi finds his path to co-operation made more thorny by the Ordinances issued since the Round Table Conference ended. He has heard from his fellow-members of the Congress Working Committee their views on these drastic measures. . . . But, . . . in fairness to himself and the people of India, Mr. Gandhi must examine most carefully the other side of the shield. It is his duty to acquaint himself fully with the reasons which led Government to assume extra legal powers, because we

are convinced that by doing so he will appreciate the Executive's difficulties.

The Secretary of State himself admitted that in the Mahatma's absence, the extreme element in the Congress had precipitated the crisis. What then is the remedy? The Mahatma should be free to use his influence with them. It would have been, in the fitness of things, to help Mr. Gandhi to come to grips with facts and bring round his more recalcitrant colleagues. For this purpose, continued the same paper:

We hope His Excellency the Viceroy will place no obstacles in the way of the meeting with Mr. Gandhi. It would, indeed, be an excellent thing from the point of view of the authorities to have an opportunity of laying all the facts in their possession before him. Nothing but good could come from a conference

One wrong leads to another and the vicious circle is completed. If the no-rent campaign had invited trouble, the Viceroy's refusal to see Mr. Gandhi had not settled the issue. It had precipitated a crisis which, at a time when we should be engaged at hammering out the details of a constitution, is distracting the country into channels of endless futility. And now that the Government have shown their earnestness by their prompt appointment of the R. T. C. Committees, it is time to cry halt "to those out of date methods of non-co-operation and war". Sir Samuel significantly observed that "he did not wish to see empty chairs at the Round Table Conference and hoped that they would soon be refilled". But Sir Samuel's latest vision of "dogs barking" and "the caravan passing" may be picturesque but by no means convincing. Cussedness and bad temper could be no substitute for statesmanship, nor the way to "refill the empty chairs". The right course is the one suggested by a leading Calcutta Weekly, *Indian Finance*, calling for a special conference at Delhi to clear up the present situation:

Something ought to be done for ending the impasse and a conference is bound to be useful both as indicating the points on which the Government should modify their attitude and actions and as leading to the nomination of a few delegates to approach Mr. Gandhi with a view to requesting him to reconsider his position in the light of the changes suggested at the conference and agreed to by Government, prior to the departure of the delegation on their mission.

THE R. T. C. COMMITTEES

The Government have done well to take prompt action in regard to the continuation of the work of the Round Table Conference in India. For any further delay under the painful circumstances of the time will gravely reflect on the *bona fides* of the Government's intentions. Already there is a dead-lock in the country. We are just where we were before the Delhi Pact: and Indian jails are bulging with political prisoners:

So deplorable a prospect is the consequence, says the *Manchester Guardian*, on the one hand of the British Government, whose words are conciliatory and whose heart is reactionary and on the other of the Congress leaders who are continually making fools of themselves by receiving addresses of welcome in silver caskets, shaped like pistol or gun.

The prompt announcement of the terms of reference, and the arrival of the British delegation in India, must have a reassuring effect on the country: and the inclusion of leading Indians like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Mr. Chintamani and Mr. Jayakar on the Working Committee certainly means that the work of constitutional reform, in so far as it lies in the hands of this Committee to promote it, will proceed with all expedition.

FRONTIER REFORMS

With five thousand men behind the bars, the Frontier people can hardly be expected to be enthusiastic over the prospects of a reformed constitution. But the discussions that have been going on between the Reforms Commissioner of the local Government, and the popular leaders in touch with it, foreshadow a Legislative Council of 40 members, of whom 26 will be elected and 14 nominated including 6 officials. The Provincial Cabinet will, for the time being, consist of one Minister and one Executive Councillor. The classification of subjects as Central, Reserved and Transferred, will follow the lines laid down by the Haig Committee. The Hindus and the Sikhs are to get about three times the representation to which they would be entitled on a population basis.

THE BURMA R. T. C.

The plenary session of the Burma Round Table Conference assembled on January 8, when the draft Report was adopted. Mr. Tharrawady Pu and twelve others in a signed statement protested against the reserve powers proposed to be given to the Governor, and outlined a scheme of special powers during the transition period just necessary to prevent a break-down of the Constitution.

The final meeting of the Conference came off on the 12th, when Mr. Ramsay MacDonald outlined Government's policy somewhat in the manner in which he had enunciated a policy for India. He said that if Burma elected to pursue her political development apart from India, responsibility should devolve upon her legislature for administration. But for maintenance of the stability of the realm and finance, said the Premier, the Governor must have special powers.

The Governor must be empowered to act in responsibility to Parliament and to implement his decisions, if necessary, by legislative enactment, administrative action or appropriation of revenue.

So the Prime Minister described the lines on which His Majesty's Government were prepared to frame a Constitution for the approval of Parliament, provided Burma, after the general election to be held before the end of the year, decided upon the broad issue of separation. The subjects at present excluded from the purview of the provincial legislature and the administration of the Shan States and other excluded areas should be reserved for the personal administration of the Governor, who should also have power to intervene to prevent "the adoption of measures threatening to prejudice the credit of Burma". That is to say, the head of the Government will have wide powers of interference. No wonder that, in the light of these facts, "the majority of Burmans", to quote *Reuter*, "were oppressed by the extent of the reservations and the Governor's excessive powers."

WORLD EVENTS

BY PROF. A. J. SAUNDERS, Ph.D.

THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

THE first two months of 1932 will be historic for the fact that two conferences of international importance will convene. In January as I write, the Special Advisory Committee under the Young Plan is wrestling with the problems of reparation payments and war debts. Related questions deal with German bankruptcy and ability to pay, private debts *versus* Government reparations, and the whole problem of considerable modification or cancellation of all war debts. These questions are urgent in view of the fact that in July next, the moratorium of Mr. Hoover on reparation and war debt payments will expire.

In February will convene the largest representative gathering of the nations of the world since the Peace Conference which ended the Great War. Not only will the 56 nations of the League of Nations be represented, but United States, Russia, and Turkey will also send representatives to the first World Disarmament Conference. In a recent speech addressed to the National Peace Council, Lord Reading said that "it was useful to be an idealist, but in dealing with matters one must be a realist". He then went on to say what he regarded was the heart of the whole present world problem—financial and economic: "One of the great obstacles," he said, "to prosperity at the moment was the lack of confidence in the world in the present economic and financial position, and they could not separate the financial aspect from the political aspect." If the Disarmament Conference can remove suspicion and fear among the nations, it will go a long way towards helping all of us out of our present slough of despair.

The question seems settled that Mr. Arthur Henderson, late Foreign Minister of the British Labour Government, will preside over the General Disarmament Conference. He was elected on his

personal qualifications as an able Chairman, and because of his zeal in the cause of disarmament.

M. BRIAND

One by one the familiar figures and leading actors on the European stage are dropping out; the death of Herr Stresemann of Germany was a blow to the movement of better understanding in Europe, and now M. Briand has decided to withdraw from office. As one writer says:

The resignation of M. Briand is a severe blow, not only to France, but also to Europe, and a bad omen for the forthcoming Reparations and Disarmament Conferences. He has been Prime Minister of France nine times and held portfolios in more than twenty Cabinets. Last year he was a very strong candidate for the office of President of the Republic. Perhaps, on that occasion, his great international reputation served him badly with his own countrymen. More than most other French statesmen, he has been able to display a larger vision than that of *la patrie*, although his patriotism is unquestioned.

SWEDEN

Sweden has followed the example of Britain and gone off the gold standard; it is moreover doubtful whether the Swedish public will be willing for an early return to the gold standard. I was much interested in reading recently the following statement which has in it possibilities of considerable importance in reference to the gold standard. "The defects of the gold standard are clearly realised in Sweden, and at present an experiment is being made by the Riksbank on the lines of a 'managed' currency based on index numbers especially adapted for the purpose. The *Kreditiebölagen* is of the opinion that unless an international inquiry be held forthwith into the possibilities of perfecting the gold standard system, it may sooner or later be abandoned on a still wider scale."

AUSTRALIA

Letters from Australia indicate that the financial position is gradually improving; they have to improve a great deal yet before normal conditions are realised, but there is a more hopeful mentality

in the people generally. They have sacrificed much to make ends meet, and they have set an example which some other countries may follow with profit. The programme which they set themselves, involved a cut in wages and salaries of not less than 20 per cent.; new taxation was to be levied to bring in £10,000,000 from a people already heavily taxed, and a reduction of their internal interest charges of 22½ per cent. on a debt of £556,000,000. The programme has been wonderfully carried out on the whole.

As was expected in the recent Australian Federal Elections, Labour under Mr. Scullin has received a heavy defeat. The Nationalists have been victorious right along the line. The state of the parties now is: Lyons's Party 37 elected; Scullin's Party 16; Country Party 14; Lang's Party 7; and one Independent which gives a clear majority to the Nationalist opposition to the Labour party. Mr. Theodore, the late Treasurer, and concerning whom the political crisis occurred, was defeated. Mr. J. A. Lyons has been called to form the new Government; with him in the new Cabinet are associated Mr. J. G. Latham, Attorney-General and Minister of External Affairs; Mr. Fenton, Post-Master General; Mr. S. M. Bruce, Assistant Treasurer; and Sir George Pearce, Minister for Defence. This seems to be a strong team of experienced men, and with the rising tide of better financial and economic conditions, the outlook for this Government is promising.

NEW ZEALAND

Like all other countries, New Zealand has been passing through troubled waters on account of the depression, and like several other countries the troubles have brought on a political crisis resulting in an appeal to the voters in the form of a General Election. The issue was fought out in a coalition against Labour, and resulted in:

Coalition Total	...	51 seats.
Labour Party	...	24 "
Independents	...	5 "

Mr. Forbes, the Prime Minister, commenting on the results, said: "New Zealand has shown itself sound to the core. The mandate given to the Coalition will go a long way, I hope, towards an early restoration of Prosperity."

AMERICAN POLITICS

With the experience of Britain, Australia, and New Zealand before us in which there has been a complete turnover in the Government of the country, we can expect the possibility of a change of Government in the Presidential Election in the United States this year. There are indications in that way; a year ago in the Congressional elections, the Democrats succeeded in gaining so many seats as to give them almost control of both the House of Representatives and the Senate. Since then a number of by-elections have gone against the Hoover Republican Government, so much so that the Democrats are now in a strong position to appeal to the country in the general election for President this year—1932.

The Hoover Administration has suffered from the growing unpopularity of Mr. Hoover; there is a huge deficit this year, making almost certain of a heavy increase of taxation. There is a growing feeling in the country that the time has come for a considerable lowering of the tariff, for Americans generally are coming to see that a high tariff is not conducive to, and a promoter of, national prosperity. If the Democratic Party will return to their tradition of low tariffs, they will be able to make a strong appeal to the voters throughout the country. There is also a changed opinion concerning American interest in European problems and international co-operation. Many are disposed to consider drastic abatement if not complete cancellation of war debts. The party which is courageous enough to take a strong line on tariff reduction, and a considerable modification of war debts, will win a large measure of support.

Trade and Finance

BY "SRIVAS"

IN most respects Indian finance and trade have progressed during the month under review on the same lines as in the previous month. The breach between the Congress and the Government, and Mahatmaji's call to civil disobedience, have not changed the contours of business; but the volume and the general activity in the various markets have undoubtedly been affected. In Bombay, the principal markets had been closed at frequent intervals; and the participation of some sections of Indian businessmen in active politics has cut into the normal turnover. In Calcutta, too, *hartals* are not altogether unknown; and the bazaar business has been frequently interrupted by closures, voluntary and otherwise.

SUCCESS IN REMITTANCE PROGRAMME

But in financial affairs the political crisis has so far occasioned little disturbance. On the other hand, the Government can claim what for a long time is the only definite achievement in the field of credit. Thanks to the large exports of gold and the purchases of sterling which they made possible after the devaluation of the pound and the rupee, the Government were in a position to repay the £15 million of the sterling loan which fell due on January 15 in the ordinary course without resort to any fresh borrowing. This is an index of the comfortable position which the Government have attained in regard to remittance to the Secretary of State. It may be pointed out here that the total purchases of sterling up to date in the open market come to £24·76 million. To this must be added £9 million transferred through the Paper Currency Reserve and £10 million representing the proceeds of the sterling loan issued in May last. The total funds which the Home Treasury has received during the year so far comes to £43·76 million against an estimated requirement of £46 million for the year 1931-32.

CONTINUED GOLD EXPORTS

All this, it must be emphasised, has been possible primarily because of the gold exports to which attention has been called repeatedly in these columns. It is interesting, therefore, to give below a table* giving the progress of the flow of gold to foreign countries, which started immediately after the change in the value of the rupee:

Week ended,		Rs.
September 26, 1931	...	26,17,000
October 3	...	2,55,56,000
" 10	...	2,33,69,000
" 17	...	2,02,85,000
" 24	...	1,28,93,000
" 31	...	2,41,82,000
November 7	...	2,84,55,000
" 14	...	1,11,89,000
" 21	...	2,60,82,000
" 28	...	2,32,32,000
December 5	...	2,43,99,000
" 12	...	4,23,36,000
" 19	...	4,68,87,000
" 26	...	3,99,99,000
January 1 1932	...	2,46,41,000
" 8	...	1,71,84,000
" 15	...	3,66,17,000
Total	...	41,99,23,000

FUTURE OF GOLD EXPORTS

The Government are naturally loathe to check a tendency which has, so to say, extricated them at the last moment from a serious embarrassment, and have refused to lend an ear to the demand that gold exports must be stopped by an embargo. But there can be no doubt that if the Government come into the market and buy the available gold at suitable rates, it would be suitable both for the immediate requirements of the Government as well as the more abiding good of the country. It remains to be seen, however, whether voluntary action on the part of the public will in any degree replace Governmental action. The authority of the Congress has been evoked for issuing an appeal to the public not to part with

* With acknowledgments to *Indian Finance*.

their gold; and picketting of bullion dealers has been commenced in Bombay in right earnest; but so far no tangible result has been noticeable.

EMBARRASSMENT IN WAYS AND MEANS

While the remittance programme of the Government has been more than satisfactory, the budgetary and ways and means positions have not by any means free from anxiety. About the former it is difficult to speak with any accuracy; as all we know is that customs revenue have again started on the downward trend, as also railway receipts. But in regard to ways and means, the floating debt has fallen from Rs. 61 crores at the end of December to Rs. 54 crores to the end of January. And all this has had to be paid by expansion of currency, which is partly against *ad hoc* and partly against inland trade bills. It is necessary to mention here that though the beneficiary of the latter method of expansion is the Imperial Bank, the Government have, by taking ways and means advances from the Bank, appropriated to themselves the currency issued under the Emergency Currency Act. Such a circuitous course has been necessitated by the fact that the limit of *ad hoc* securities permitted under the Act has been reached, and that new means have to be found for effecting further expansion in the fiduciary issue. It is to this purpose that the Government issued the following communique on January 18, 1931.

Hitherto the seasonal expansion of the currency has been effected by loans to the Imperial Bank of India from the currency against the deposit of inland Bills of Exchange in the Paper Currency Reserve, in accordance with Section 20 of the Indian Paper Currency Act. As the amount of eligible Bills of Exchange held by the Bank at present is insufficient to meet the seasonal demand for currency, the Government of India have arranged to make such further loans from the currency as may be necessary against the deposit in the Paper Currency Reserve of the Government of India Rupee Securities, purchased temporarily from the Bank.

When the seasonal demand for the currency decreases, the Bank will repay these loans by re-purchasing the Rupee Securities on terms which will have the effect of making the rates of interest on loans against the rupee securities the same as those on loans against Bills of Exchange. The note-issue will then be controlled automatically as the loans are repaid.

Expansion of Rs. 2½ crores against the Rupee Securities has been effected in this way on January 15, 1932.

The criticism against the course suggested in the communique is obvious. The procedure outlined therein does not ensure the self liquidatory character of expansion against genuine trade bills. Moreover, the communique represents the need of the Government as the need of the Bank which, after effecting a recent reduction in its official minimum—and that in the peak of the busy season!—cannot possibly plead lack of resources.

THE REPARATIONS IMPASSE

Turning to the international sphere, the reparations impasse which was pre-seen, and apprehended for a long time, has now actually occurred. Dr. Brüning made the momentous announcement that Germany finds it impossible to continue the reparations payments and that no further payments will hereafter be made. This statement has not hastened the meeting of the Reparations Conference which is to consider the report of the Advisory Committee and arrive at a satisfactory solution. On the other hand on the suggestion of France, the meeting which was to have taken place on January 25, has now been definitely postponed; and the interim is utilised for a further embitterment of feelings between France and those who would like to see the burdens of Germany lightened. The French Statesmen have protested against what they call a unilateral statement on reparations, assert that Germany has a splendid economic equipment and are not so incapable of shouldering the reparations burden as is generally made out.

Before any attempt is made to criticise the French view-point, it may be well to give here a short *resume* of the history of reparations without encumbering the account with any array of figures. The origin of the problem of reparations is to be traced to the

article in the Treaty of Versailles, which fixed on Germany the sole responsibility for the War and fastened on her the liability for all the damages which the Allies had sustained on account of the War. Germany's consent to this contract was secured, not at the point of the sword as the old phrase has it, but under the pinch of hunger and starvation—there was in force the most inhuman food blockade ever known to history. The Allies stated their claims in figures which are familiar only to the astronomer; and as a beginning all the German property which were in the hands of his victors, was confiscated without reference to whether they belonged to the State or to private individuals. It was only when they proceeded to realise their other claims that they realised that the payment of reparations on such a scale was a practical problem, in the solution of which greed and vindictiveness cannot afford any help whatsoever; for the excesses of the Allies had run Germany to absolute economic chaos. A whiff of oxygen was necessary for every turn of the screw; or to change the metaphor, something had to be done to keep the goose alive before any more golden eggs could be expected. The Committee of experts who thereupon superseded the amateur politicians, abandoned the attempt to fix the total liability of Germany under reparations, contented themselves with stipulating the amounts which under a definitely tentative scheme she would have to pay, and provided the conditions conducive to the creation and transference of such values. The scheme worked smoothly and paved the way for the Young Plan which, till Dr. Brüning's statement referred to earlier, may be supposed to have been in force. The Young Plan fixed the total liability by stipulating the number and amount of the annuities, removed the political controls which were galling to German nationalism, and drew attention to the fact that the scheme cannot work unless there

was the fullest co-operation between debtor and creditor with a view to secure the fullest expansion of world trade. To go into all the causes of the break-down of the Young Plan would take us far beyond our scope. Suffice it here that the basic condition of the Young Plan, *viz.*, an expansion of world trade was far from fulfilled. On the other hand, reparations and war debts have been such a monstrous imposition on world economy that both have gone down the waters. Germany's national budget is a wreck to-day. No amount of taxation has sufficed to balance the budget. And the ordinary daily economic life has been jeopardised by the vagaries and upheavals which have become a daily occurrence in international finance. Successive committees of international committees have borne witness to the impossibility of resuming payment of reparations and debts; and even in the most intransigent section of French opinion, there is no opposition to the extension of the Hoover moratorium. But clearly the position is past a half hearted treatment by suspension of payments. The knot is too tangled for any one to undo. It must be cut with the sword. The world looks in vain for the Alexander who would have the courage to do it.

THE VICEROY ON THE SITUATION

H. E. Lord Willingdon, in his inaugural address to the Legislative Assembly on the 25th January, declared:

I am conscious of no deviation, by myself or by my Government, from the path of conciliation until the Congress had themselves wantonly torn up the path. No Government worth the name could hesitate to accept the challenge. There must be no room for misunderstanding, either on the part of the public or of those who choose to disobey the law. There can be no compromise in this matter. While the Government will take all the requisite steps to guard against any abuse of special powers, there can be no relaxation of the measures now in force against the Civil Disobedience, so long as circumstances exist which make them necessary.

Diary of the Month

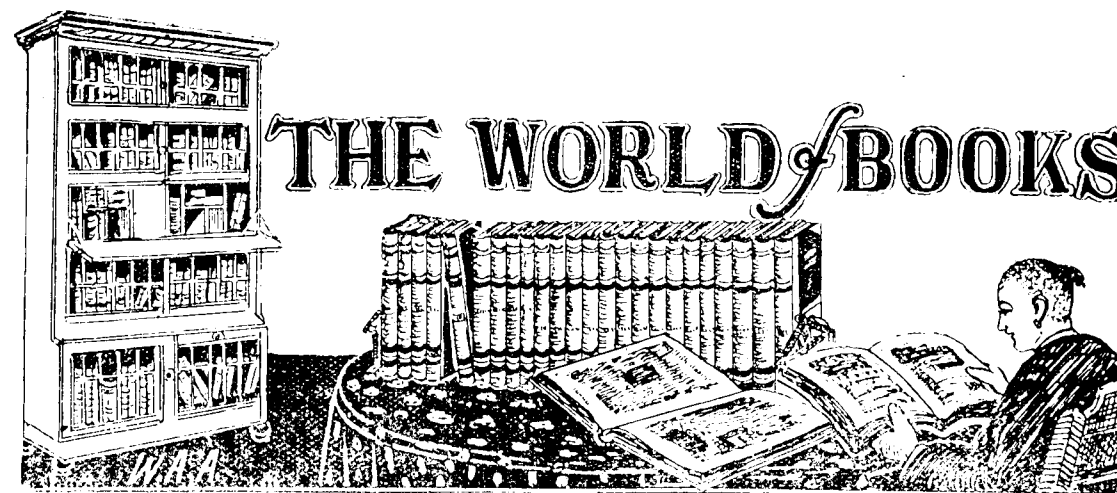
- Jan. 1. Viceroy's reply to Gandhiji and the latter's rejoinder are published.
 Jan. 2. Mr. Subash Bose is arrested aboard the train at Kalyan under Regulation III of 1818.
 Jan. 3. Viceroy declines to interview Gandhiji.
 Jan. 4. Gandhiji and Vallabhai Patel are arrested under Regulation 35 of 1827.



BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD.

- Jan. 5. Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President in succession to Sirdar Patel, is arrested and Dr. Ansari is appointed.
 Jan. 6. Congress Working Committee is declared unlawful and four new Ordinances are promulgated. Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. Brelvi and forty others are arrested in Bombay.
 Jan. 7. Sir Muhammad Shafi is dead.
 Jan. 8. Dr. Ansari is arrested and Sardar Sardul Singh is appointed in his place.
 Jan. 9. Viceroy meets Dr. Sapru and others. —Srs. Rajagopalachari and Satyamurty are arrested in Madras.
 Jan. 10. Mrs. Gandhi, Miss Methuben Petit and Miss Patel are arrested near Bardoli.
 Jan. 11. Bombay Governor meets businessmen in the city. Similar Governors' conferences in other provincial capitals.
 Jan. 12. Cape Town Conference opens to-day. —Burma R. T. C. concludes to-day with Premier's statement.

- Jan. 13. Personnel of the R. T. C. Committees is announced.
 —Viceroy opens Sukkur barrage.
 Jan. 14. Sir Sidney Low is dead.
 Jan. 15. Dr. Paton, Scottish missionary, is lathi charged in Madras.
 Jan. 16. The Japanese reply to the United States Note invoking the Nine-Power Treaty has been handed to the American Ambassador.
 Jan. 17. Welfare of India League, headed by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, waits on the Governor of Bombay.
 Jan. 18. 106 religious leaders of U. S. A. appeal to the Premier to release Mr. Gandhi.
 Jan. 19. Influential non Congressmen in Madras have issued a statement protesting against the lathi charges.
 Jan. 20. Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, arrested on board S. S. Gange, arrives in Bombay this morning.
 Jan. 21. A sensational allegation that Germany is preparing a powerful army, is made in the French Chamber.
 Jan. 22. Congress funds in Bombay Banks are forfeited.
 Jan. 23. Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce declines to participate in the R. T. C. Committee.
 Jan. 24. Report of Cabinet crisis in England. —Calcutta Mayor and officials are restrained from hoisting the national flag.
 Jan. 25. Viceroy delivers inaugural address at the opening of the Legislative Assembly.
 Jan. 26. Adjournment motion in the Assembly on the arrest and internment of Mr. Gandhi.
 Jan. 27. Mira Ben interviews Mr. Gandhi in Yerravada jail.
 Jan. 28. Sir Samuel Hoare makes a broadcast speech on India.
 Jan. 29. R. T. C. Committee Members arrive in Bombay.
 Jan. 30. Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad is elected chairman of the Calcutta Corporation.



ROMAN HOLIDAY: A NEW NOVEL. By Upton Sinclair, published by T. Werner Laurie Ltd.

This book belongs to the category of the Sinclair novels now greatly in vogue in America—a biting criticism of the social tendencies and political characteristics of the great lusty young democracy. The story is a thin veil to indicate the author's impatience at some of the developments of big business in America; and though not gifted with the same prophetic zeal of H. G. Wells, the crude assumptions of the modern plutocrats are given a violent shake. Young Luke Father sounds the intellectual revolt against the comfortable assumptions of his class and his inability even to recognise that all are not well with the prosperity-glittering society, is cleverly portrayed. Through a poignant love story, the comparative sensitiveness of modern womanhood to the evils of industrial democracy is indicated. The truism that history repeats itself is illustrated by a parallel drawn at some length with the state of Roman society in the heyday of Roman prosperity, and the present-day American society. The length at which the Roman parallel is drawn retards a little the even flow of the story and makes the background a trifle artificial. But the vigour of the author's style, and his firm grip of the main theme, is nowhere allowed to be relaxed, and modern readers will find Upton Sinclair in "Roman Holiday" as interesting for ever.

MYTH, NATURE, AND INDIVIDUAL. By Frank Baker. Published by George Allen and Unwin Ltd. 5sh. Net.

Under a somewhat deceptive caption, the author seeks to bring out the interrelation of Myth or those states of non-waking consciousness to the waking ones. His thesis is, that they are correlated and just as sleep and wakefulness are the two necessary phases of life so also Myths and science are complementary to each other. The book is a challenge to Comte's positivistic doctrines which sought to analyse all experience in the light of cold reason. The author lodges a protest against it and strives to show how such a theory does not fit in with all the facts.

The style is so difficult and the treatment so abstruse that, as the author himself has recognised, it requires an effort to grasp and follow it. We must confess that the last chapter "the Antinomy of the Real" is full of riddles.

EUGENICS AND BIRTH CONTROL. By Mercia Heynes-Wood assisted by Cedric Dover. The Times Publishing Company, Lahore. Price Rs. 3. (Available of G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.)

This is a blunt and bold exposition of the secret facts of conjugal life and sex relationship in general. The physiological treatises are very useful. The advocates and votaries of birth-control will find the book very interesting.

GROWTH OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY IN MODERN INDIA. By C. N. Vakil, S. C. Bose and P. V. Deolalkar. Longmans, Green & Co., Ltd.

There is as much need for a sane and progressive industrial policy for India as there is for a political policy, especially in these days of abnormal trade depression. It is the realisation of this need that has urged the authors to attempt a general survey of the trade and industry in certain selected articles, such as food grains, salt and sugar, tea and coffee, cotton, jute and wool, hides and skins, metals and mineral oils, cement and paper and matches. Under these heads the writers have collected very valuable information and statistics available upto the time of publication, and they prefix their comments and observations with a study of the history and development of each industry in turn. This study naturally provides them with a background on which to base their explanation of recent economic tendencies. Those interested in the economic uplift of the country can hardly fail to be impressed by the fund of information so judiciously presented in this volume.

"REFLECTION". By Ullaskar Datta. Published by the Modern Book Agency, Calcutta.

The need for having a purpose, and for acquiring the power to achieve it, is emphasised in the first chapter of this book of "Reflections". In the second chapter, the author suggests that the League of Nations will become truly so only when it acquires a world mind. In the course of a lucid analysis of life after death in the spirit world, the author in the third chapter on "The World and the Land of the Departed" puts in a plea for ridding Hinduism of its meaningless ceremonials and for concentrating on one God though known by various names. In his concluding chapter on "Lunacy in the Air", social differences in India arising from ignorance and the evils of *Purdha* system are deprecated.

DWELLERS OF THE SILENCES. By Alexander Sprunt, Jr. With Illustrations by Charles Lumpton Bull. Chapman & Hall Ltd.

This is a beautifully got-up book of twelve *real* stories of wild animals, which had all previously appeared in different American journals. The author should have wandered and observed plentifully in the remotest wilds of America to get his material for these story-sketches. Each essay tells us a good deal about one animal or bird, the bear, the swan, the seal, the alligator or the raven. The sketches are in the form of accounts of adventures of each animal ending usually in its death. Though fanciful accounts of animals as in Kipling are very entertaining, the sketches in the present book which are not exaggerated or distorted by the play of fancy, succeed in combining absolute truth with readable presentation.

RAJA YOGA OR OCCULTISM. By H. P. Blavatsky. Theosophy Company (India) Ltd., Bombay.

This work like the others by Blavatsky is beyond criticism, as we the lesser ones of a lesser world may not be truly fit for the task. Undoubtedly the work is one of our greatest attempts to give an idea of Life hereafter. Millions have read the contents of the book and millions will be studying them hereafter; and is not the book worthy of popularity of the finest sort?

THE MAHABHARATA Vols. I and II. V. Ramaswami Sastrulu & Sons, Esplanade, Madras.

We congratulate the publishers and the learned editor on the excellence of the first two volumes ("Adi Parvan") of "Mahabharata". Each volume is prefixed with a scholarly and illuminating introduction, and great pains have been taken to give the various readings of the original in consultation with a number of MSS. We need hardly say that this work supplies a long-felt want, and we look forward with interest to the succeeding volumes.

INDIAN ECONOMICS. By G. B. Jathar, M.A., and S. G. Beri, M.A. Oxford University Press. Two Vols.

This is the third edition of a book which was first published in 1928. According to the authors, it is primarily intended for students. The work has been brought up-to-date and, wherever possible, the 1931 census figures have been given. Reference is also made to such recent happenings as the Banking Enquiry Committee Report, the fall in prices in India, and the budget of 1930-31. Each question is exhaustively treated and, on the whole, the authors maintain a very fair balance in expressing opinions. These volumes may be regarded as of the utmost value to all who are making a serious attempt to study the trend of Economics in India.

KABIR AND HIS FOLLOWERS. By the Rev. F. E. Keay, D.Litt. Association Press, Calcutta.

This is the latest addition to the Religious Life of India Series, planned by the late Dr. Farquhar and now edited by Dr. Macnicol. In less than 200 pages we have a fairly comprehensive account of Kabir and the Kabir Panth and a review of the history, the doctrines and other literature and a study of the tenets of Kabir and the sects inspired by his teachings. The criticism is naturally done in the light of Christian thought, with a view to interest European readers and those brought up on a knowledge of the Bible and the Christian Scriptures.

THE WHOLE WAY. By Antonia R. Williams. L. N. Fowler & Co., London.

This little volume is great in its own way. The author's musings, in prose and verse intermingled, have the true charm of divine philosophy: "All Mighty Father, Give Us, Thy Children, As Much of Thy Perfection As We May Hold." This is the substance of the author's philosophy of silence.

THE WILL TO LIVE. By J. H. Badley. George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London.

The volume before us is an attempt to present the science of Psychology together with its latest developments in a manner intelligible to the reader, who is not a professional student of Philosophy or Psychology. The author's point of view is evolutionary. He treats of cognition and emotion, not as static, water-tight compartments of mental life but as aspects thereof, coming into prominence at various stages of the growth of a single primordial impulse which he calls the *will to live*, in preference to other possible names such as *psyche* or *horme*. Such a point of view makes the treatment as striking as it is interesting.

COTTON DYEING AND PRINTING. By an Industrial Expert. Industry Book Depot, Calcutta. (G. A. Natesan & Co. Re. 1-8.)

This Manual supplies the details of indigenous and modern methods of cotton-dyeing and of the up-to-date processes of printing on cotton-textiles. It describes the ancient art of calico printing and the natural dye renaissance that is now beginning in the land, as well as the varieties of water, chemicals and mordants, the different kinds of colours. It also explains the prevailing indigenous methods of dyeing with details of the necessary recipes. There is a glossary of the terms and names of substances and ingredients used.

BOOKS RECEIVED

PUBLIC OPINION on the Assisted Emigration Scheme under Indo-South African Agreement. Published by Bhai Devi Dayal, Prabasi Bhawan, Khargar, E. I. R.

THE HOLY AND THE LIVING GOD. By M. D. R. Willink. George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London.

AND AFTER. By Denis Bradley. T. Werner Laurie, London.

DIET OF THE INDIANS. By F. C. Basak. Brij Lal Bajuja, Delhi.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH AND INDUSTRIALISM. National Christian Council of India, Nagpur.

SOLOMAN SCHULTER. George Allen & Unwin, London.

INDIAN STATES

THE INDORE RULER ON INDIA'S FUTURE

H. H. the Maharajah of Indore who attended the R. T. C. as a delegate, returned to India



H. H. THE MAHARAJAH OF INDORE

early last month. While at London, he sponsored a scheme which suggested some amendments to the Sankey scheme. The main features of the constitution as suggested by him are:

1. The Federation Units to be: (1) Federated British Indian Provinces, i.e., British India, and (2) The States collectively. The States will, with the assent of the Crown, constitute themselves into an Electoral College which may be given any suitable name, i.e., all the States will make one group or unit for the purpose of electing their quota of representatives to the Federal Legislature.

2. Federation to be for purposes of specified matters of common interest only.

3. Functions. Policy and Legislation in regard to the administration of certain specified subjects.

The Federal Legislature will lay down policy and enact laws relating to the specified subjects only.

The States will then automatically pass the Federal Laws as State Laws, and they will then come into force within the territories of the States.

In the event of failure on the part of any State to carry out the policy and laws passed, the Confederation of States will use its influence and bring round the defaulting State through its representative, but even if that fails which is not likely, the Federal Government will take necessary action through the Crown.

KASHMIR STATE ORDINANCE

A *Government Gazette Extraordinary* states that pursuant to the orders made by the District Magistrates of Rawalpindi, Sialkot, and Jhelum, on November 6 and 8, 1931, respectively, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Kashmir State (Protection against Disorders), Ordinance 1931, the Governor-in-Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (5) of section 3 of the said Ordinance, is pleased to direct that the said orders shall remain in force for a further period of four months.

SIR KISHEN PERSHAD

H. E. H. the Nizam has issued a *Firman* to the effect that Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, G.C.I.E., President of the Hyderabad Executive Council, should continue in office until further orders. The Maharaja Bahadur's term of office which had been extended twice before, was to terminate at the end of December.



MAHARAJA SIR KISHEN PERSHAD

The Maharaja Bahadur is popular among all sections and classes of the Nizam's subjects.

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INDIAN STATES

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THE DEMANDS OF SMALLER STATES

The Southern Mahratta and the Satara Chiefs met in Conference recently at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay. The Conference was called by His Highness the Chief of Sangli, who has just returned from the Round Table Conference. Others present included the Chiefs of Jamkhandi, Ramdurg, Miraj (Senior), Phaltan, Bhore and Jath. Aundh and Akalkot were represented by Rao Bahadur Kale and Mr. Pradhan respectively. Political ministers and advisers of most States were also present. Opening the Conference, His Highness said:

It has been recommended that the chambers of the Federal Legislature should consist, as near as may be, of 200 and 300 members respectively, in which the allotments of the seats to the States should be in the proportion of 40 per cent. in the Upper Chamber and 33 1-3 per cent. in the lower, or approximately 80 and 100 seats respectively in the Upper and Lower Chambers. I am afraid that these numbers must prove inadequate to satisfy the legitimate claims and aspirations of the States and also of important interests in British India. I recognise that smaller Houses are more manageable and less expensive than larger. But these advantages will be dearly purchased if the Federating Units, though small individually, cannot be given adequate representation. The smaller States may have occasionally special points of view to urge in respect of Federal questions, which may even justify some weightage to be given to their representatives. The number of such States is very large. Not only are there a large number of small States included in the 109, the rulers of which are members in their own right but there are also 126 States, the rulers of which are represented in the Chamber by 12 members of their order elected by themselves.

It is well known that many of these States have consistently protested against their exclusion from membership of the Chamber in their own right. The Government of India have recognised the justice of the protest by giving one of them, namely, Mayurbhanj, the right of membership. Government are further re-examining the question to consider the right to similar membership of the other States in the second class, and it is likely that some of them may be promoted to the first class. When, however, I say that Government are examining the cases of the second class States, I have also a feeling that they are confining their investigation to cases outside the geographical division to which we belong. May I therefore take this opportunity to impress upon you the necessity of rapidly and persistently pressing your claim before the attention of the Government of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay

GOVERNOR OF JAMMU

Raja Khan Afzul Khan, a revenue assistant in the Punjab, has been appointed Governor of Jammu *vice* Chaudhri Chhattar Singh.

BIKANER'S APPEAL

Speaking at the New Year's Day Banquet, held at Lalgarh on 1st January, His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner referred to the fact that unless the signs of the time had been entirely misread, India was once again going through another critical period in her history. Never before had there been more urgent need for greater unity, calm judgment and considered action. Especially so did this apply to the Princes and States where, instead of unity, they were already handicapped by dissensions sown amongst their ranks by totally uncalled for activities of certain individuals and groups, of which interested persons and parties from outside were clearly attempting to take advantage with a view to creating further cleavage in their ranks.

"Is it too much to hope," concluded His Highness, "that the Princes may now be left alone by outsiders to work out, free of all communal poison or interference, the destinies of their States and their subjects on lines best suited to local conditions, and in harmony with the traditions and happy state of affairs prevailing in the past, and that wiser counsels may prevail putting a final and speedy end to any attempts to stir up troubles amongst the States *inter se*, so that at a moment like the present when the future constitution of the whole of India is being forged on the anvil—a matter in which the Princes and States are obviously no less deeply concerned—they may be enabled free of all trouble and anxiety to render the greatest measure of service to the Empire and their motherland."

NEW ORDINANCE IN PATIALA

His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala has promulgated an Ordinance, under which any Society which helps the terrorists or terrorises or spreads sedition within the State would be declared unlawful.

The Ordinance comes into force from the 10th January.

JAIPUR RULER'S GIFTS

The birth of the Maharaj Kumar was the occasion of festivities in Jaipur. The festivities ended with a magnificent Durbar at which the Maharajah announced generous boons for his people, particularly the cultivators who form the majority of the population.

JAIPUR'S FAITH IN FEDERATION

Replying to the toast at a Banquet in Jaipur, His Highness the Maharajah reaffirmed his strong conviction that in the federation of the Provinces and the States, the solution of the problem of India's constitutional future was to be found. He said that the picture was not yet complete but, he hoped, that when the details were filled in, it would be such as would be acceptable to all States and British India.

His Highness paid a glowing tribute to the wisdom and ability of Sir Mirza Ismail who represented Jaipur at the Round Table Conference, and said that Jaipur could not have been represented by a better man.

REFORMS IN JHALAWAR

The progress of the State of Jhalawar was outlined by His Highness the Maharajah recently, when Sir Leonard Reynolds opened the High Court which has been instituted along with a number of other reforms by His Highness.

His Highness declared that his ambition was to promote the well-being and happiness of his subjects, and to this end he had devoted his energy to the complete overhauling of the entire machinery of the administration in Jhalawar.

Sir Leonard congratulated His Highness on the sound administration of the State and declared his satisfaction at the progress made under the rule of the Maharajah.

RURAL UPLIFT IN BARODA

To further the work of rural uplift in the Baroda State, an exhibition was held on December 15 in the Maroli when the latest developments in agricultural produce were displayed, and films on malaria, sanitation and child and maternity welfare were demonstrated. The exhibition was well attended on the opening day, over 1,000 villagers being present.

A health exhibition and a baby show were features of the exhibition.

RAJKOT'S EXAMPLE

His Highness the Thakore Sahib of Rajkot has passed orders in connection with the varied recommendations of the Legislative Resolutions of the People's Representative Assembly. One of the resolutions urged the reduction of revenue assessment from 33 per cent. to 25. The Thakore Sahib says that the acceptance of the resolution will mean the loss to the State of a revenue of a lakh and a quarter which, in these days, cannot be afforded. He has called on the People's Assembly to suggest ways and means whereby the loss could be made up, in which case he is prepared to reduce the scale of land assessment.

BHOPAL'S CHIEF JUSTICE

The Hon Mr. Justice Salamuddin, Chief Justice of Bhopal, presided at the annual conference of the Bhopal Judiciary. In his address, he condemned the activities of the people who, living in British Indian provinces, formed themselves into *Jathas* to interfere in the internal affairs of certain States. The Chief Justice had no doubt the Punjab Muslim *Jathas* in view. It is the duty of the States, he said, to prevent the formation of such *Jathas*. They are a menace to the security and peace of the States. To-day it has been the turn of Kashmir; to-morrow it may be the turn of some other State, and so on.

TRAVANCORE ANCHAL RATES

The Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore have passed orders sanctioning a slight increase in the Anchal rates on cards, letters, and in the rates of money order commission.

The G. O. sanctioning the increase says that the existing Anchal rates in Travancore are the cheapest in India, and it is pointed out that the increase in the working expenses of the department, and also the present financial depression, necessitate the aforesaid increase.

Indians Overseas

THE CAPE TOWN CONFERENCE

THE Cape Town Conference opened on the 12th January when a friendly and hopeful atmosphere, we are told, surrounded the opening of the Conference between representatives of the Union Government and the Government of India, to reconsider the India-South African Agreement on the treatment of Indians domiciled in South Africa.

General Hertzog, welcoming the delegates, said that the 1927 Conference had been fruitful of great blessings both to India and South Africa, since it had inaugurated and fostered a spirit of mutual goodwill and esteem between the two nations hitherto unknown. He urged the delegates to ensure the success of the present Conference by imbuing its deliberations with the same spirit as had marked those of the previous Conference.

Mr. Sastri spoke of the general disharmony evident throughout the world and added, "Whoever, in my judgment, helps to reduce the volume of this disharmony and lack of hope does something for the benefit of the world. Whoever by design or error of judgment adds to its volume does a disservice to the whole of our race."

The Union Government was represented by Dr. Malan, Minister of the Interior; Mr. Pirow, Minister of Justice; Mr. Jansen, Minister for Native Affairs; Mr. Patrick Duncan and Mr. Heaton Nicholls.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CONGRESS VIEWS

The South African Indian Congress, in a memorandum to the Indian Delegation, urges complete withdrawal of the Land Tenure Bill and abandonment of the Assisted Emigration Scheme and also claims an extension of the franchise with Municipal and Parliamentary privileges to the Indians in Natal and Transvaal.

THE REPATRIATION SCHEME

Pundit Bhavani Dayal Sannaysi, of South Africa, who came to Bombay to discuss with Mr. Gandhi the question of Indian repatriation in South Africa, interviewed Mr. Gandhi on the 29th December. Mr. Gandhi expressed himself emphatically against the repatriation of Indians from South Africa in any form. He is of the opinion that the scheme of repatriation was a mistake, and that in no circumstances should the Government of India have agreed to the repatriation of colonial-born Indians.

He hopes, however, that at the time of the revision of the Cape Town Agreement, the rights of poor Indian labourers will be fully protected. He believes South Africa can easily assimilate the existing Indian population. He adds that the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association has also been working against the further reduction of the Indian population in South Africa.

INDIAN POPULATION IN MALAYA

According to the provisional totals of the census taken on the 2nd April 1931, Indians in Malaya numbered 627,720 out of a total population of 4,381,342, the increase over the corresponding figures at the previous census being 156,054 or 33.4 per cent. and 1,023,288 or 30.5 per cent. respectively. The difference between the increase in the number of Indians disclosed by the last census, and the net excess of 183,942 arrivals over departures during the past decade, is probably due to further migration of Indians from British Malaya to adjacent countries and excess of deaths over births. About 70 per cent. of the Indian immigrants in Malaya might be considered as labourers employed in rubber estates, tin mines, Government Departments, such as Railways, Public Works Department, Harbour Boards, Municipalities, Sanitary and Rural Boards, etc., in firms and companies and under private persons.

INDIAN STUDENTS ABROAD

A resolution to form an international federation of Indian students abroad, with its headquarters in London, was passed at the Conference of Indian Students at the University Union Hall, London.

Mr. Mahomed, presenting the report of the Commission which had considered the matter, said that the objects of the proposed federation would include the maintenance of an information bureau, and the organisation of a research section, to consider the problems of student life and promote the welfare of Indian students abroad, without participating in active politics or identifying itself with any religious and sectarian views. The Council would consist of ten members from Germany and America, two from France, and one from other countries.

Resolutions were also passed recommending the introduction of the vernacular in Indian Universities as the medium of study, and the provision in Indian Universities of gymnasias and rifle clubs, as the poor physique of many Indian students impaired their training.

The Secretary of State for India, it was urged, should be approached to remove the present obstacles to Indians joining the Officers' Training Corps, and also to protest against the refusal of the London University to permit Indians to reside in certain hostels which disability was being acutely felt.

PROF. KARVE'S MESSAGE TO S. AFRICA

Professor Karve has, through the columns of the *Natal Indian Opinion*, left the following admonitory message to the Indians of South Africa: "When I was touring in East Africa, wherever I went I felt as if I were in India. It is quite different here. While moving in many parts of Durban, I felt I was in a European town. Indians have to live and work among people of a highly advanced race, and it is desirable that a sufficiently large number of Indians live and conduct themselves in such a manner as to evoke

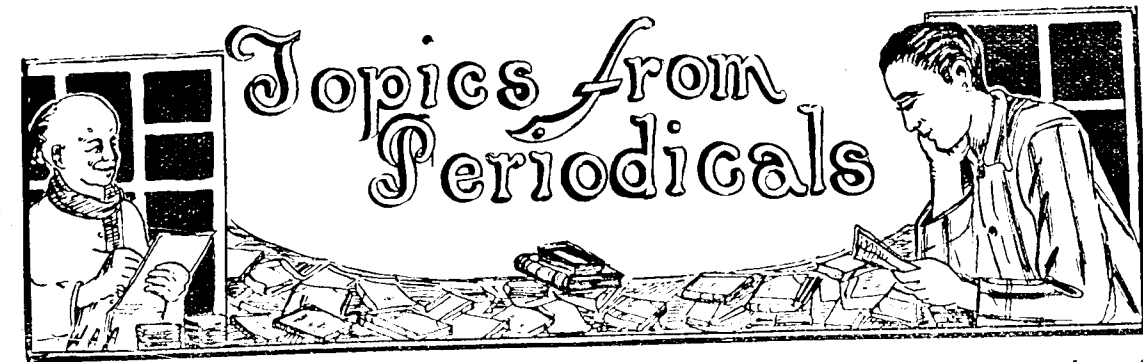
a feeling of respect for them from these people. Until this is achieved, the Indian community cannot get proper status in the country. The consciousness of our defects has to be aroused among most of our people, and a desire has to be created in them to remove these defects.

* * * *

India is already overcrowded and is not in a position to provide work for men who would go back, or be sent back for being unable to eke out a living in this country. Fortunately Indians have in the past made settlements in East and South Africa, but it is for the Indians here to retain and enlarge if possible these areas. This can be done only by spreading not only primary but secondary education among Indian boys and girls, and improving the ways of living of the whole society. If this is not done in time, Indians are likely to lose their foothold.

INDIANS IN FIJI

Mr. I. Hamilton Beattie writing in *Vridldhi* says that the future progress of Indians in Fiji is no simple matter of Indian progress, but is an integral part in the vast problem of the future of the Pacific Islands. "If our Indian population are to take their rightful place in the Fiji of the coming time, says Mr. Beattie, "they must still further widen their outlook and exhibit a greater interest in the affairs of the Colony in general beyond the confines of their own race. For instance, as in Trinidad, the Hindus might unite with the Christians in an effort to raise the moral standard of the Colony by moving the Government to abolish divorce altogether. Or again, the leaders of the Indian community might follow the example of their compatriots in Kenya and suggest schemes for the benefit of the Native Race. Neither Europe nor Asia has a monopoly of all the best social institutions; Europe is keen enough to urge hers on Asia; why cannot Asia retort in kind?"



THE RUSSIAN PLAN

The Russian experiment is a thing of the past; the Russian economic system has become a living reality, and the nations of the world now face the realization that Soviet Russia is here to stay with far-reaching consequences that only the future can reveal, says Walter Polaker in the December *Harpers*. The planned programme of nation-building now in progress is being achieved more or less in accordance with the objectives.

There is probably no question but that the Five-Year Plan will be completed on schedule, or before, as far as construction work and machine installation are concerned.

But the adequate utilization of these productive facilities to meet Russia's needs is an entirely different matter. In seeking to achieve economic self-sufficiency almost over night, Russia is confronted with almost a total lack of industrial background. This is the greatest challenge to the fulfilment of her hopes.

It remains to be seen whether, having successfully imposed the superstructure of an industrial civilization on the ruins of the old empire, she can under the same forced draft so speed her social evolution as to acquire habits of industry, technical skill, and knowledge of scientific management—the very life-blood of an industrial civilization.

Contrasting the Russian with the American plan, the writer observes:

The Russian system of national planning of production and consumption, embracing new construction, distribution, exports, price-fixing, and cultural activities, progresses as a whole with noteworthy precision. On the other hand as a curious paradox, she is thus far admittedly unsuccessful in applying the same principles of planning within each industry to its shop problems. Consequently the uneven flow of production makes it more difficult to carry out the national programme of transportation and distribution.

We in the United States, on the other hand, have developed and perfected to an unparalleled degree the scientific method of shop management based on planning, scheduling, and dispatching; but we are handicapped at every turn in large-scale planning by our economic system and the laws of the land.

There is a popular joke in Russia which goes: "After the Five-Year Plan, what?" The answer

of course is: "Another plan; any number of plans that may be necessary."

But the Soviet worker laughs cheerfully, even though the joke is on him. The Five-Year Plan is as vitally a part of his life as our jobs and our homes are a part of our lives—even more so. It is his security, his future, the living symbol of the new order. It guarantees him steady work and a chance for self-advancement. It provides him with a place to sleep, with food, with insurance against sickness and old age. It touches him every hour of the day; his entire life is moulded by its influence.

INDIA'S POVERTY

Mr. H. N. Brailsford, the well known English journalist, gives in the course of an article in *Asia* a startling picture of Indian poverty. He says that the poorer strata of the population are so starved and physically so weak that the average expectation of life in India is only twenty-three years as against fifty-four years in the British Isles. Malaria accounts annually for about a million deaths:

Climate is not the explanation. The death rate in the European suburb of Benares is 12 per thousand; in the native city it stands at 46. Infants die at the rate of 419 per thousand; the London rate is 70.

Mr. Brailsford condemns the usurer and the zamindar as being responsible along with the ruling people for the impoverishment of the villages. He places the responsibility for Indian poverty upon both the Indian people and their rulers. "The British conquest of India as well as bad Indian customs must share the responsibility for the present poverty. The very merits of foreign rule have sometimes brought disaster. Railways, for example, have exposed the villages to a flood of cheap imported machine-made goods, and the village craftsman as a result has been forced back for a livelihood on the overcrowded land."

THE HINDU STAGE

Dr. Mullick Raj, himself a playwright in Oriental and Occidental modes, contributes an article on "Nataka or Drama" in ancient India to the latest number of the *Aryan Path*. He traces the history of Indian dramaturgy to the Vedic times and says :

"The gods, it is said, felt bored with the celestial inactivity that prevailed in heaven, so they deputed one of their number, Indra, to approach the mighty Brahma, to request him to write a play for their amusement, a play which should bring his ultimate nature of joy (*ananda*) within reach of their ears and their eyes. Brahma whose love of his vassals was vast, and who knew he would himself realize joy by giving himself to the gods, forthwith retired into the solitude of his study and dedicated himself to the task of creating a *veda* in which tradition was to be mingled with teaching in all the arts. He drew largely on the previous books in which he had given forth knowledge of himself. Thus he took recitation from the *Rig-veda*, song from the *Sama-veda*, mime from the *Yajur-veda*, *rasa* from the *Atharva-veda*, and composed a fifth *veda*, which is known as the *Natya-veda*, or the *veda* of the theatre. Visvakarma, the divine architect and carpenter, was then instructed to build a playhouse in the heaven of Indra. When the stage was ready, the philosopher, Bharat, was appointed producer. Shiva was assigned the role of dancer, and he played the ecstatic *Tandava* dance, signifying the violent motion of the cosmos; his wife Parvati contributed the tender *Lasya* dance, and Vishnu exhibited his skill in the four dramatic styles woven in the play."

It was in this way that Bharata came to the little treatise on dramatic art named after him *Bharatanatyashastra*, which has been the source of all Hindu works on dramaturgy, and which all Sanskrit dramatists, including Kalidasa, followed.

RITUALISM

The *Prabuddha Bharata* for December has an interesting article on "Ritualism: Its functions and limitations", by Prof. D. S. Sarma. The Professor says that there is no religion without ritualism and that we receive our first impressions of religion in our childhood through the rites and ceremonies that we witness. Of course an ideal ritual is, like an ideal language, an impossibility. "Nor can we superimpose on any historic religion an artificially perfect ritual any more than we can superimpose on any historical language any ideally perfect spelling or ideally perfect grammar. Rituals, like grammatical forms, are natural growths. They cannot be thoroughly transformed, but they can be suitably modified by the process of cutting and pruning. With this precaution then we may proceed to state that the ideal ritual is one which skilfully combines some opposite qualities. It should be fairly transparent and at the same time remain somewhat mystical. It should be progressive as well as traditional. It should be subjective as well as objective. And above all it should be as close to faith as possible. The ideal ritual never abrogates its functions, nor does it usurp those of the other elements in religion." Morality, he continues, is no substitute for ritualism any more than ritualism can be a substitute for morality. The spheres of the two are distinct.

"If religion should be compared to human body, ritualism would be the feet, morality the hands, faith the heart and knowledge the head. The feet of course are the lowest members, but without them the figure cannot stand. Similarly without ritualism religion cannot stand. But the feet cannot be the hands much less can they be the heart or the head."

The Serpent Power. This edition contains the Sanskrit Text of the works here translated and nine half-tone plates taken from life, showing some position in Kundalini Yoga besides eight original coloured plates of the Chakras. Rs. 20 net. G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.

THE STATUTE OF WESTMINSTER

It has been justly said that there is no written constitution for England, and British statesmen have always held that the success of that constitution is mainly due to its being vague so as to adapt itself to any exigency. It was that feeling that was prevalent in both Houses of Parliament during the debates on the Statute of Westminster Bill. To reject the Bill would have been misunderstood as an instance of imperial autocracy, and so Lord Hailsham in the House of Lords expressed inability to go against the wishes of the Dominions for a formal assurance of their status, though he expressed his reluctance to confine the living growth of the constitution of the British Empire within the straight waistcoat of legal enactment.

A writer in the *Servant of India* commenting on the debates says, that the Bill in fact does no more than provide legal recognition to the rights and privileges already assured to the Dominions in practice. The process of the growth and expansion of this Dominion Status is explained by the writer :

Ever since parliamentary institutions were begun to be granted to British overseas possessions three centuries ago, there has been a gradual and sustained weakening of centralised Imperial control. The Dominions and India stood solidly by the mother country during the Great War, and the recognition of that help by the British public created a favourable atmosphere for progressively transforming the Empire into a Commonwealth of free and self-governing units. The Imperial Conferences furnished an excellent platform for exchange of ideas and goodwill between the different Empire statesmen and aroused a new sense of dignity on the part of the Dominions and a new sense of responsibility on the part of Great Britain. The Balfour Report, a direct result of the Imperial Conference of 1926, summed up the essence of Dominion Status in the following terms: "The British Empire is not founded upon negations. It depends essentially, if not formally, upon positive ideals. Free institutions are its life-blood. Free co-operation is its instrument. Peace, security, and progress are among its objects." To give practical effect to this spirit, a special conference, known as the Conference on the operation of Dominion legislation, was convened in 1929 and its report, which was adopted by the Imperial Conference of 1930, contains proposals for the speedy removal of all restrictions on Dominion legislation. The Statute of Westminster Bill clothes in legal phraseology those proposals.

Now there are two ways in which the Imperial Cabinet holds control over Dominion legislation :

The King on the advice of his Ministers may disallow an Act which has been duly passed by a Dominion Parliament and assented to by the King's representative. Or, the latter can reserve a Bill for the King's assent which may be delayed or withheld on the advice of the British Ministers. Again, the Colonial Laws Validity Act renders void a Dominion law to the extent to which it is repugnant to an Imperial statute. The Mercantile Marine Act prevents a Dominion from legislating against merchant shipping. The Dominion legislation has no extra-territorial effect. In all these respects, the Dominion Parliaments are subordinate to the sovereign law-making body at Westminster.

The statute of Westminster removes all these anomalies which are utterly incompatible with the professions and practices of inter-Imperial relations.

The debate was taken advantage of by Mr. Churchill and others to define the position of the Irish Free State and India. What exactly will be their status? Is the Free State to enjoy the rights and privileges of Canada in 1922 (when it was created on the Canadian model) or is it to claim the powers of the present day constitution? Whatever it is, "the only political bond which will hereafter remain between the different dominions is allegiance to the same King".

When Ireland's position itself is debated, the Churchillians could brook no such extension of privileges to India. The point was raised by Mr. Churchill himself in the Commons debate and the bogey of "the frightful disaster" if Dominion Status is awarded to India, was set out in menacing language. It was left to Lord Irwin to reply to that challenge in his illuminating letter to the *Times* :

Indian opinion is prepared to recognise that both the interest and particular circumstances of India necessitate a period of transition, during which the constitution must contain safeguards for several essential matters now under consideration. But apart from the question whether or not the Statute of Westminster Bill does more than extend legal recognition to a relationship already existing between Great Britain and the other Dominions, the broad, and indeed the only, conclusion of Mr. Churchill's argument is that, while one grade of constitutional liberty is suitable for those Dominions at present entitled to bear that name, we must for any period that can now be foreseen restrict Indian hopes to the horizon of another and inferior grade of constitutional status. From such an Imperial philosophy I, in common with all who can realise what the effect of this doctrine would be upon the development of Indian political thought, must emphatically dissent.

TIPPU AS A NATIONALIST

Tippu has been pictured as a fanatic and an oppressor of other communities. Mr. Subbaraya Chetty throws a new light on Tippu in his article appearing in a recent number of the *Journal of the Andhra H. R. Society*. "Tippu", he says, "was a broad-minded benevolent ruler, animated with highly noble ideals of religious toleration and national unity." Describing his visit to the temple Sriranganatha and Tippu's palace, he says:

There (in the temple) I found the idol, tower and compound wall, all in good condition. I heard also the people telling that the temple was ever immune from the dastardly attacks of the Muslims. A moment's reflection upon this sight and this popular hearsay led me all of a sudden to the conclusion that Tippu would never have been a religious fanatic and much less an oppressor of Hindus; for it is quite inconsistent with a Muslim fanatic ruler to allow undemolished Hindu temple in the very capital of his. Then it was his beautiful palace named Daria Dowlatabagh that attracted my attention. The walls of that palatial building were so protusely and pompously decorated with delightful ivory paintings that my attention was focussed upon them for long. After a while I found amongst those paintings a few pictures of combined armies of Hindus and Muslims fighting with the English, a common national foe. This confirmed the new conclusion I was led to of Tippu at the temple, and my belief was so great that he was no more a short-sighted religious fanatic but a high-souled nationalist. . . .

After returning to his native place from this excursion, he had laboured hard for comparing his new conclusion with historical and literary evidences besides popular stories.

Tippu is said to have presented a big drum to the temple of Sree Narasimhaswami of Melakota—a Hindu sacred place in his own Kingdom—in spite of remonstrances from a fanatical Muslim friend in his court named Ghazi Khan. We also learn that Tippu spent great sums of money for re-establishing the idol of Saraswati at Sringeri when the original idol was uprooted by Maharatta invaders about 1790. We learn also that Tippu had a staunch belief in the efficacy of Hindu rites like *Japams* when he implored one Gopala Joshi to tell the Guru of Sringeri to perform *Sathachendi Japam* and the like for the destruction of the foes of the Mysore State. We cannot but be filled with wonder when we notice from the dialogue the stout refusal given by Tippu to the malicious persuasions of Ghazi Khan to molest the Hindus as a duty of a Muslim Ruler. Further, his reply to Ghazi Khan saying that as ruler of a State he ought to award the same equanimous treatment to one and all of his subjects, whether Hindus or Muslims, is really more surprising.

From this, the writer concludes:

We can undoubtedly say that he followed the footsteps of the Great Akbar and pursued the Pan-Indian policy of bringing about national unity.

INDIA IN AMERICAN EYES

"America's interest in the Indian movement for independence", says Dr. J. H. Holmes in the *Unity*, "is widespread and intense." It is also rapidly growing. Dr. Holmes gives four reasons why America is so deeply interested in India:

America's commercial interest in a foreign market. The manufacturer and industrialist see, or think they see, in the millions of Indians an enormous mass of potential buyers of goods at a time when America's prosperity is increasingly dependent upon the disposal abroad of surplus produce at home. American business men want this market developed, these people stirred to new ambitions and higher loyalties. If political freedom can accomplish this desirable end, then America is all for freedom.

Secondly, there is the natural interest of the American public in any people's struggle for liberty.

What America won early, India is now seeking later, freedom from the thralldom of the same great Empire. It is thus the logic of destiny that America should support India. If she has not herself been guiltless of offence against weak and helpless peoples, the more sensitive is her conscience to ideals which she has not fully served.

Again, America is interested in India from the religious point of view.

Long since, America discovered the spiritual genius of the Indian people, and the secrets of the soul which this genius has revealed. The great prophets of India, from Buddha to those of our own day, are no longer strange or unfamiliar names. Here are springs from which have flowed for centuries the streams of living water.

This also leads to the fourth and last and greatest reason for America's interest in India and her cause. This reason, of course, is Gandhi, who has caught the imagination and stirred the wonder of Americans as of all other peoples of the world. The discipline of the Mahatma's life, the beauty of his spirit, the sincerity of his purpose, the heroism of his devotion, the range of his compassion; above all, his discovery and application to a vast social problem of the sacred principle of *Satyagraha*, or Soul-force—the conquest of one's enemy not by violence but by love—these things have touched the hearts of millions in America as in India. Gandhi's life has achieved not only a new standard of virtue but also a new order of statesmanship. The English historian, John Richard Green, called George Washington "the noblest figure that ever stood in the forefront of a nation's life". In Mahatma Gandhi we see to-day a still nobler figure, whose leadership is at once that of his own people and of all humanity. Alone of living men he has found the way of deliverance from the world's besetting ills. Americans no more than other men will see this saviour of mankind forever frustrated within his own beloved land.

It is for reasons such as these, says Dr. Holmes, that America is interested in India's cause.

THE PROBLEM OF ADJUSTMENT

Dr. D. N. Roy, writing in the January number of the *Modern Review* on the above subject, says that the problem of establishing peace and harmony in the world is bound up inextricably with man's individual problem of inner and outer adjustments.

The individual problem arises out of his early education, the underlying principle of which is gleaned from the civilization which he inherits. If the civilization is not an organic whole but a mere conglomeration of parts artificially joined together, it fails to develop harmoniously man's higher faculties, preventing thereby his life-long attempt from achieving inner adjustment. Such a situation, in its turn, places emphasis upon conflict and struggle in everything. But struggle is the virtue of the animal—the essential character of jungle philosophy. To emphasise the principle of struggle as inherent in nature, is to give a partial view of it and an undue indulgence to the animal. Such worship of the animal causes a re-arrangement of man's life-values and pushes his nobler virtues down to a subordinate place from where they are made to serve the animal. The only thing that the animal can understand is struggle and when it assumes the higher place within man, it employs his whole self to justify its own position. Man thus becomes an intellectual beast satisfying his warring nature by fomenting strife and struggle everywhere he goes. But man is more than an animal and can free himself from the influence of such jungle philosophy by trying to subordinate his lower virtues through the cultivation of his higher. Man's higher self always seeks adjustment—unity in diversity, harmony in struggle. It creates a friendly attitude towards everything, so that he finds himself in a world of peace and harmony and joy.

The problem of the modern world is due to a prevalent philosophy of life that has arisen out of excessive animal worship, concludes the writer. It is hindering man's inner and outer adjustments in every way, causing a situation in the world which cannot be improved without going into the very bottom of the thing.

THE SCHOOL AND ITS ENVIRONMENT

"The school environment must be carefully adapted to enable the children to grow in untarnished soil, free from the passions and prejudices of party politics and sectarian wranglings. The influences of the environment must all tend to awaken and stimulate the innate powers lying dormant in them," so writes Mr. K. Vedantadesikan in the annual number of the Ramakrishna Home Magazine.

The situation of the school building, the appearance of the school—its beauty or ugliness—the life and work of the pupils there, the nature of the class rooms, the books that are placed in the children's hands, the work that is assigned to them and the way in which it is required to be executed, the personality of the teacher—all these things count in the building up of the character of the pupils.

The pictures collected in the school are again of great influence and inspiration, if a good deal of thought is bestowed upon their selection.

The heroes and heroines, the great adventurers and explorers, the well known patriots and saints, the famous statesmen and men of letters, whose pictures adorn the walls of the school, serve a fruitful source of emulation and appeal to the idealism which is latent in them.

The influence of school society, i.e., of the boys with whom children move and converse, is also considerable.

In some schools there is the school tradition which is more powerful than the personal force of any teacher in maintaining order and discipline and in preserving its good name. In some others we find some kind of self-government is instituted thereby making the school children to a certain extent responsible for their activities. They have their own meetings and they edit their own magazines. They frame their own rules as to how they should behave among themselves and towards their elders, teachers and guests. In all other similar matters they have their own conventions which they all willingly obey. Such self-governing organisations in schools are calculated to make the children intelligent citizens.

The writer concludes:

As Swami Vivekananda says: "Education is the manifestation of the perfection already in man." Our duty is to create a happy and a healthy environment wherein such a manifestation can take place. For really education is the evolution of the ego in response to environment.

THE BEST DECADE IN LIFE

"I would space the decades thus," writes the Rev. R. F. Horton, D.D., in *Great Thoughts*:

1. For unthinking joy, 1-10.
2. For the keenest pleasures, 10-20.
3. For the awaking to art, 20-30.
4. The best service, 30-40.
5. Rich human relationships, 40-50.
6. From fifty to the end is the Crown and the Achievement.

"The joy is deeper but tinged with the sorrow of failure and disappointment. But the relationships are enriched, because increasingly they link the Two Worlds."

WRITING IN ANCIENT INDIA

European scholars, following the lead of Max-Muller, are of opinion that writing was unknown in India before the times of Panini. But the recent finds in the Indus Valley of the ancient documents connected with Indian culture, and the pictographs on the seals of Harappa and Mohenjodaro, refute this theory and establish the fact that the art of writing existed in pre-Paninian times.

Writing on this subject in the latest number of the *Aryan Path*, Prof. S. V. Venkatesvara says that in India we have the alphabetical system of writing right through the ages. "The Goddess of Learning is represented as having an *akshamala*, i.e., a wreath of letters in her hand. *Rupas*, i.e., letters of the alphabet and numerical symbols are associated with the *manikara* in the Brahmana texts. *Manikara* has been interpreted as jeweller and may well denote also the carver on crystal or bead. The Vedic term *lekhana* has survived in *lekhaka* which means writer or secretary in historical times. *Lipikara* meant painter not writer, and *lipi* in later times came to mean writing, after writing materials came into use.

The art of writing grew up with the efforts of man to immortalise fleeting forms of expression. The symbols were drawn either from the members of the human body or after external objects or phenomena. The oldest Sumer writing of the fourth millennium B.C., the oldest writing in pre-dynastic Egypt, and Indian writing through the ages are alphabetical. The pictographs of Harappa and Mohenjodaro and the square seals of the new finds at pre-Sumerian Kish which contain similar pictographs, must also be interpreted on the same lines. The finds at Kish are admittedly earlier than 4000 B.C."

The alphabetical system of writing in ancient India belongs therefore, concludes the writer, to a period so early and is both ancient and indigenous.

LABOUR'S FUTURE

"We must look to the future, for it was never more true than it is to-day that the future lies with Labour. The nation will soon begin to recover from its hysteria. It will soon begin to realise how much it was deceived at the General Election, how cynically fears were engendered, and how basely exploited," writes Mr. Arthur Henderson, Leader of the Labour Party, in the *Labour Magazine*.

"It will begin to realise, too, that slogans are not enough; that difficulties are not removed, and problems are not solved except by principles and policies intelligently conceived and courageously applied.

"Already thoughtful people are speaking of the General Election as a ghastly business of the Tory majority as embarrassingly large.

"In a country like ours, nothing so undermines effective government as the absence from Parliament of an adequate and capable Opposition. A lop-sided House of Commons has invariably been a danger to the Government in particular and to the nation in general.

"However good may be the Government's intentions, and however responsive may be its supporters in the beginning, in the long run its overwhelming majority will become a source of weakness and trouble to it, and finally may indeed become the cause of its collapse.

"When that time comes, the nation will be more disposed to give thoughtful consideration to the policies and programme of the one party which is capable of providing an alternative Government, and it is for that moment that the Labour Party must prepare."

REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON LABOUR IN INDIA. Rs. 2-14.

PRINCIPLES OF LABOUR LEGISLATION By J. R. Commons and B. Andrews. Rs. 9 6.

THE CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL UNREST By John A. Fitch. Rs. 9-6.

G. A. NATESAN & CO., PUBLISHERS, MADRAS.

INDIAN MINORITIES

American writers on the Indian question generally believe that separate voting will deepen and perpetuate the feud between Hindus and Muslims and may ultimately prove even more disastrous. Commenting on the feud between these two groups, *World To-Morrow* observes editorially: "It is imperative that the rights of the minorities be safeguarded, but there is grave doubt about communal voting as a solution of the problem. To vote as Hindus, Untouchables, Moslems, Sikhs, and Christians rather than as citizens of India, is to perpetuate and aggravate religious strife. That the policy of communal voting in India during recent years has greatly accentuated hostility between Hindus and Moslems is not open to question. It seems to us therefore that Mahatma Gandhi is right in rejecting the practice of voting according to religious belief."

A CRITIQUE OF RAMA RAJYAM

Mr. George Joseph has an eloquent criticism of Mahatma Gandhi's ideal of *Rama Rajyam* in the last number of the *Tribe*. The criticism carries far-reaching issues. Among other things, it is a plea for the rejection of the current notions regarding truth and non-violence as factors in the up-building of *Swaraj* India, and for the acceptance of armed warfare and secret diplomacy as inevitable conditions of growth in the world of to-day.

How far will non-violence avail in a world that is armed to the teeth, and will not hesitate to use it against you as long as there are millions of workers in India and as long as the Indus and the Ganges, the Brahmaputra, the Kistna and Cauvery pour wealth down your thirsty lands? What did non-violence avail you in Cawnpore when hooligans—Hindu and Mahomedan—brutalised and raped, looted and set on fire? I have often wondered what would have happened if Ganesh Sankar Vidyarthi, instead of going out to the futile quest that overwhelmed him, had used his magnificent courage to organise a group of brave men and put down with blood and iron the cowards that insulted women and looted property. It was not cowardice that wrought disaster in Cawnpore, but the wrong ideology that the final virtue of the citizen was to observe non-violence. If, on the other hand, citizens had observed the duty

laid on them by curiously blood-thirsty and tender law we have got from Christian Europe—Christian as well as machine-riden—and shot down a few of the looters, hundreds would not have slaughtered one another, the streets and lanes of Cawnpore need not have been turned into shambles. I do not see how *Rama Rajyam* or *Dharma Rajyam* would have offered us release.

Mr. Joseph goes on to say that our generation has to decide whether by getting out of the hands of Britain, we shall be strong enough to keep our political freedom.

"We cannot do it without modern science, and habitual use and manufacturing of machinery in times of peace. We cannot do it without wealth, without foreign trade, without increasing the standards of life and luxury, without continual assertion, without grasping, without desire and the fulfilment of desire, without the power and willingness to put down those who come in the way of the national will. I have profound misgiving whether *Rama Rajyam* is not in the heart of Hinduism as an ineradicable danger and delusion, and whether India will ever march to strength and assertion till its ideal ceases to move her."

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THE LATER DECADES

"My experience is that, in each decade of life," says Lord Parmoor in *Great Thoughts*, "I have enjoyed much the functions of life with their attractions and pleasures. Personally, I favour the latter decades. In these decades there has been a greater opportunity for public service in human co-operation, bringing a sense of satisfied pleasure, not to be found in private rivalry or professional success—the fuller experience of later life should bring a deeper understanding of the beauties of literature and art. That greatest of modern poets, Robert Browning, may be quoted :

"Grow old along with me,
The best is yet to be,
The last of life for which the first was made."

GANDHI: THE SPEAKER AND WRITER

Mr. Raghukul Tilak, writing in the recent issue of the *Hindustan Review* on "Gandhi as a speaker and writer", says that it is his simplicity that marks his greatness in his speeches and writings. Simplicity in style is most difficult to acquire. Yet it comes so easily and naturally to the Mahatma. In whatever language he may be speaking or writing, he always uses words which are easily understood, his expressions are clear and unambiguous and his sentences short and crisp. The following passage is characteristic. It shows how the Mahatma can combine simplicity with vigour. The simple, short, well-balanced sentences go straight to the heart like unerring shafts :

"Never mind if you beg from door to door. Rather die begging than live in bondage. We must be able to hold the country. Who holds the country now? It is not the English, it is we the Indian people who have accepted bondage. I refuse to shed a single tear if the English retire at this moment. I ask them to help us as our servants, equals, friends. I shall not allow them to lord it over us with our consent. They may use aeroplanes, army, navy but not our consent. Realise your own dignity even though India was infested with robbers. You must do your duty. What can be nobler than to die as free men of India?"

The writer continues that there are certain mental traits which affect the Mahatma's style both in speech and writing and make it so characteristic of him.

The first is his self-restraint. Personal abuse always leaves him cold and unmoved and even a criticism of his methods and ideals draws a reply from him only for correcting a falsehood or for more effectively driving home the truth. He never fails to show respect and consideration for the person from whom the criticism proceeds. The result is that even his strongest writing never leaves a sting behind. He has the great skill of being able to combine absolute frankness with kindness and sympathy.

In the second place, he seems to be altogether free from the common weakness of trying to discredit everything that comes from one's critics. In fact he often takes his worst critics by surprise by at once admitting the truth of what they intended to be a serious charge against him. Only he would give a different meaning to it. It is indeed one of his characteristic methods to begin by admitting as much of the criticism directed against him as may be based on what he regards as truth and even to compliment his critic on it before he would proceed to demolish his other arguments. Ordinarily, this sort of thing may very well be set down to diplomacy or affectation but in the case of the Mahatma, coming as it does from the innate generosity of his nature, it lends a rare sweetness to his style of debate and argumentation.

Lastly, he has, as I have already pointed out, what is regarded as the basis of all true eloquence, that is, complete sincerity. And not only is he sincere, what is much more difficult, he has been able to make it impossible for anybody to doubt his sincerity.

The writer concludes that :

Leaving his personal influence aside, it is easily possible to find a more polished and eloquent speaker than he, but as a writer of pure, simple beautiful prose (even English prose), it will be difficult to find his equal even outside this country.

INDIA IN PERIODICALS

SOME PROBLEMS OF VILLAGE INDIA. By Emily Jackson. [Empire Review, December 1931.]

INDIA AND THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE [The Round Table, December 1931.]

THE CUSTOMARY LAW OF THE MUHAMMADANS IN INDIA. By Dr. Hamid Ali, B.A., B.L., LL.D. [The Madras Law College Magazine, December 1931.]

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK UNDER SWARAJ GOVERNMENT. By S. G. Warty, M.A. [The Hindustan Review, December 1931.]

THE STUDY OF PHILOSOPHY IN INDIA TO-DAY. By A. R. Wadia. [The Aryan Path, January 1932.]

THE BENGAL SITUATION. By Gopal Haldar, M.A. [The Modern Review, January 1932.]

GANDHI: SAINT AND POLITICIAN. By Theodore Maynard. [The Catholic World, November 1931.]

MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS

+

DEPARTMENTAL

+

NOTES

Questions of Importance

THE FUTILITY OF REPRESSION

The *New Statesman* asks what case is there in the whole course of history of a national movement yielding, for any considerable time, to repression? "It is absurd to talk as though the Indian problem is how to put down mutiny. We are confronted with a national movement such as we had to face in Ireland and Egypt, and we shall have, sooner or later, to give way now, as we did then, for the simple reason that we cannot afford the cost, even if we had the stomach, for governing by the sword. We must keep order, but if, in the next few months, we can make no progress in coming to terms with the Indians, then, in our own interests, we had better give ourselves notice to quit."

C. W. C. RESOLUTIONS

The Working Committee Resolutions which the Viceroy interpreted as a challenge to the Government runs as follows :

(1) The non-violent and righteous movement depends for its success upon gathering round it the strength of public opinion. This public opinion of the world, the Working Committee gratefully acknowledges, is being slowly but surely drawn in an ever increasing degree towards India's fight for national independence.

On the eve of the fresh ordeal to which the nation has been summoned, the Working Committee invites the free peoples of the world and their Governments to watch and study the progress of the movement and, if they are convinced of the justness of the unique means adopted by the Congress for reaching the national goal, to give to the movement their enlightened support in a greater and more effective measure than heretofore.

In the opinion of the Working Committee, the non-violent method adopted by the Congress gives it world-wide importance, and if the method becomes demonstrably successful, it is likely to furnish an effective moral equivalent for war and thus make a lasting contribution to the progress of humanity groaning under the dead-weight of armaments.

(2) The Working Committee appeals to all foreign cloth merchants that it is now high time they give up their foreign cloth trade. They must recognise that trade in foreign cloth is opposed to the best interests of the nation and that their full-hearted co-operation

with the nation is sure to lessen the sufferings of the people inasmuch as the foreign cloth trade is a powerful factor in tightening the foreign yoke and in further impoverishing the peasantry which lives in a state of chronic distress.

(3) The Working Committee trusts that the owners, agents and shareholders of indigenous mills will give their unstinted support to the nation and hopes that they will not exploit the struggle for multiplying profit or for damaging the Khaddar movement by competing with it or by selling their manufactures under the name of Khadi.

* * * *

The Working Committee also resolved appealing to the public to decrease the consumption of articles on which Customs duties are payable and also to reduce the use of State services such as railways, posts and telegraphs, because that would not only decrease individual expenditure in these hard times, but in case of goods covered by Customs, will encourage *Swadeshi*.

WELFARE OF INDIA LEAGUE

The Welfare of India League, under the auspices of which Mr. Gandhi made an important speech at Bombay on his return from England, has for some time past been working to promote peace and goodwill among Europeans and Indians and serving somewhat in the capacity of a *liaison* between the Government and people. The aims and objects of the League, which has Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas as its President and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru as one of its Vice-Presidents, are set forth in these words :

1. To provide a common platform for those Europeans and Indians who stand for the speedy creation of a system of Government which secures for India her proper place as an equal partner in the British Commonwealth of Free Nations.

2. To organise all the forces in the country which believe that in the promotion of inter-racial and inter-communal friendship lies the key to the situation in India.

3. To make the League as representative as possible of Indians and Europeans and to encourage intellectual and cultural co-operation.

4. To consider ways in which the political and economic interest of India may be furthered.

THE VICEROY'S DECLARATION

H. E. the Viceroy, speaking at the Communal Dinner of the European Association, at Calcutta, on December 30, made a statement of the Government of India's policy and said :

I wish to make it perfectly clear that, while non-co-operation or any other subversive activities will not be allowed to impede the constitutional programme, every measure will be taken to maintain law and order throughout the country and to prevent any party who attempt to do so from paralysing the administration. Whether their activities take the form of a no-rent or a no-revenue campaign, or boycott of British goods and institutions as a political measure, or defiance of the laws of the country.

His Excellency added that :

There will be no hesitation on the part of my Government in giving the Local Governments all reasonable powers to deal with any situation that may arise.

Why, asked the Viceroy, when all should be working together to establish responsible government in the country, should Congress leaders choose this moment to start a subversive campaign? If the Congress were making a serious effort to establish a parallel government in India and a determined endeavour to remove the Governor-General and his Government from carrying on the administration; if that was the aim of the Congress, then, declared His Excellency :

I can assure them that they will find that the Government of India, supported by His Majesty's Government, and, as I believe, by the great majority of the Princes and people of India, are not going to be easily moved.

At the same time, His Excellency expressed his determination to go on with the work of constitutional reforms :

Let there be no doubt as to our policy now. We are determined to move on as rapidly as possible with our work on the constitutional reforms. And here let me say that the British delegates will, we hope, be with us early in February, and I trust that the Committees will commence their labours shortly after that date.

Finally, H. E. appealed to Mr. Gandhi to co-operate with the Government in restoring order and continuing the work of the Reforms :

I venture to hope that, even at this eleventh hour, Mr. Gandhi, acknowledged leader of the Congress Party, who has only very recently returned from England, will call halt to those activities and will agree to co-operate with us and give us the advantage of his powerful influence to help forward a solution of the great problem that is before us, namely, to secure for the Indian people the responsibility of administering their own affairs.

MR. GANDHI ON PARALLEL GOVERNMENT

Addressing the Welfare of India League as a guest of honour on December 30, Mr. Gandhi said :

The Congress is charged with trying to run a parallel government by the Governor of the United Provinces. I do not see what is wrong in running parallel governments so long as they are run on non-violent lines and for the interest of the people. What is wrong in private organisations of individuals running hospitals. What even if they run side by side with Government law courts, arbitration courts where justice could be had at less cost to the people.

The Government should welcome such enterprises and give every encouragement to it. If the Congress is running a peasant organisation, as it is running to-day, for the relief and the welfare of the peasants, what is wrong in that? I would welcome it if I were the Governor.

The Congress does intend to displace this Government at some time. If the Congress is not able to take charge of the Government, then there is no hope of *Swaraj* coming. The question was put to the Congress: Are you ready to take over the defence of the country? Are you ready to take over the finance of the country and also take over the obligations of the country?

I replied: "It is ready. The Congress is undoubtedly ready to take over charge of the defence, of the finances and also of the obligations you might consider India is liable for. But only in a truly business-like way they should get all the obligations examined by an impartial examiner. Unless the Congress tries its hands in these matters how can it learn and thrive?"

So what is there disloyal or seditious in organisations trying to run parallel governments, based on the goodwill of the people whom the organisation claimed to serve.

It was the very foundation of the Congress to be able one day to replace the present Government.

LORD IRWIN'S COUNSEL

In the course of his speech in the House of Lords, Lord Irwin observed :

I would say that I believe it to be a profound delusion to treat this Indian opinion as the work of an insignificant minority which—rightly, firmly, courageously, effectively, handled—would quickly fade away and give you no more trouble. I am free to confess that before the civil disobedience movement started, I consulted two or three of (I think) the ablest men in India and went over the ground very intimately with them as to whether it was not possible, supposing one could get the necessary support from this country, to inaugurate a plan of such rigid repression as would create the desert which we should then call peace. I postulated suppression of the Press, the closing of Councils, and the suppression of public speech. But whenever I discussed the question with those who were in a position to form an opinion, I always came to the same conclusion, that supposing it was a possible thing to do, where would you have been at the end of one, two, three or five years? You would have been not only no further forward; you would have been many laps behind.

THE R. T. C. COMMITTEES

The full personnel and the terms of reference of the various Committees to continue the work in India of the Round Table Conference have been outlined in letters from the Prime Minister to the Chairman of those Committees.

FRANCHISE

The Premier's letter to the Marquess of Lothian (Chairman of the Franchise Sub-Committee) says :

It is the wish of His Majesty's Government that your Committee should consider, in the first place, what extension of the franchise for the Provincial Legislatures is desirable and administratively feasible, and the possibility of supplementing direct representation by a system of group representation, or otherwise; and your inquiry will doubtless be so conducted as to elicit information to frame proposals for electorates, constituencies, and methods of election required to produce a Federal Legislature of the type indicated in the third report of the Federal Structure Committee.

The Premier says that His Majesty's Government attach special importance to the securing of more adequate enfranchisement of women.

The Committee is also to consider the methods by which representation of Labour and the Depressed Classes can most effectively be secured.

COMMUNAL ELECTORATES

Finally, the Premier refers to the question of separate communal electorates, and says :

His Majesty's Government desire your Committee to proceed ** on the assumption that separate communal electorates will continue to form a feature of the new Constitution.

The Premier adds that Local Governments will set up provincial committees to co-operate with the Lothian Committee, and, in conclusion, suggests that in case the inquiry cannot be completed this cold weather, an interim report should be submitted.

FEDERAL FINANCE

The Premier, in his letter to Lord Eustace Percy (Chairman of the Federal Finance Committee), says :

The most important task will be to test by figure the suggested classification of revenues, and to estimate the probable financial position of the Federal and Provincial Governments, and to advise regarding an equitable adjustment between the Federal Government and the Provinces.

Every precaution must be taken to ensure financial equilibrium in the new Government.

The Committee will also examine matters, such as pre-federation debts, powers of taxation, new sources of revenue, treatment of provincial contributions if any, emergency powers of the Federal Government, borrowing powers, and division of pension charges.

INDIAN STATES

There are two letters from the Premier to the Right Hon. J. C. C. Davidson (Chairman of the States Inquiry Committee, Financial). The Premier says that the ideal system of Federal Finance would be one under which all the Federal units contribute on a uniform basis. The Committee will determine :

how the attainment of this ideal is affected by, firstly, ascertained existing rights of certain States; secondly, certain special contributions which many States are now making or have made to the Indian Government's resources.

The origin and purposes of all cash contributions will be reviewed.

The Premier adds in his second letter that His Majesty's Government desire the Chairman to do his utmost by informal conversations to afford the Princes all possible assistance by way of advice in the matter of their representation in the Federal Legislature.

PROF. LASKI ON VICEROY'S DUTY

Concluding a character-sketch of Lord Willingdon in *The Daily Herald*, Prof. Harold Laski says: "He must be prepared to maintain his faith in Irwinism even when the outlook is dim. He must convince, not coerce. No man has ever destroyed a people struggling for freedom by arrests and shootings. Lord Willingdon's test will be his ability to see that great Empire and little minds go ill together."

U. S. A. BISHOPS' CABLE TO PREMIER

A cable has been sent to Mr. MacDonald appealing for the release of Mr. Gandhi and co-operation for the solution of the Indian problem.

The cable is signed by 106 religious leaders of the United States.

THE LATE SIR MAHOMED SHAFI

It is with deep regret that we have to record the death in Lahore, on January 7, of Sir Mahomed Shafi who, since his return from London,



SIR MAHOMED SHAFI

had been ailing. Born in 1869, he was 63 years at the time of his death.

Sir Mahomed was one of the leading public men among the Indian Muslims. He strove hard according to his own lights for the uplift of his community, both inside the legislatures and in the general life of the country. He presided over a large number of Muslim conferences throughout his career, and was a great moderating influence in Muslim as well as non-Muslim counsels.

As a Member of the Round Table Conference, he made every effort he could to check the

extremist tendencies and put down the unwholesome proposals of some of his colleagues of the Muslim deputation to the Round Table Conference. One of the ablest leaders of the Muslim Community, his ability, courtesy and learning made a very deep impression on those who came in contact with him. Sir Mahomed, on his return from London, was appointed to act as a member of the Viceroy's Council in place of Sir Fazli Hussain, who has proceeded to South Africa for the Cape Town Conference.

Sir Mahomed was a valued contributor to this *Review*, and in noticing his demise, we must extend our sympathies to the very talented members of his family, particularly to his aged mother whose failing health hastened his return to India.

WORKING COMMITTEE OF THE R. T. C.

The Prime Minister has nominated the following members of the Round Table Conference to be members of the Consultative Committee under the chairmanship of the Governor-General as Deputy for himself:

The Raja of Sarila.
Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnamachari.
Nawab Liaquat Hayat Khan.
Sir Manubhai Mehta.
Nawab Sir Muhammad Akbar Hydari.
Sir Mirza Muhammad Ismail.
Mr. E. C. Benthall.
Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi.
Mr. M. R. Jayakar.
Mr. N. M. Joshi.
Dr. B. S. Moonjee.
Sir A. P. Patro.
Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar.
Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.
Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan.
Capt. Sher Muhammad Khan.
Rao Bahadur Srinivasan.
Sardar Saheb Sardar Ujjal Singh and
Mr. Zafarullah Khan.

Mr. A. Latiff and Mr. B. Rama Rao will act as Secretaries to this Committee.

TRIBUTE TO DR. TAGORE

One of the most picturesque events witnessed in Bengal for years, and the most important function in connexion with the Tagore Septuagenary, took place at the Calcutta Town Hall on the 27th December, when before a distinguished and representative gathering the Mayor, Dr. B. C. Roy, presented a civic address to the famous poet. Other addresses were presented by the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, of which Sir P. C. Roy is the President, the Hindi Sahitya Parishad and Bengalees domiciled outside Bengal. America's felicitations to the poet were conveyed by Mr. W. E. Hocking, of Harvard University.

Dr. Tagore made suitable replies to the addresses. The function concluded with the presentation of a Golden Book of Tagore containing appreciative contributions from savants all over the world compiled by the Celebrations Committee.

A POET'S WARNING

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, in a statement to the Press on the arrest of Mr. Gandhi, says that the latter had been arrested without being given a chance of coming to a mutual understanding with the Government. It only shows, he says, that of the two partners building the history of India, the people can be superciliously ignored.

"Fact, however, has to be accepted as fact," he adds, "and we must prove to the world that we are more important than the rulers by grim determination without political insanity, which would be suicidal if manifested in puerile emotionalism and self-thwarting destructiveness."

Dr. Tagore has followed this statement with a telegram to the Prime Minister, declaring that Government's policy is most unfortunate and makes co-operation for a peaceful political adjustment extremely difficult.

THE PRESS AND CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

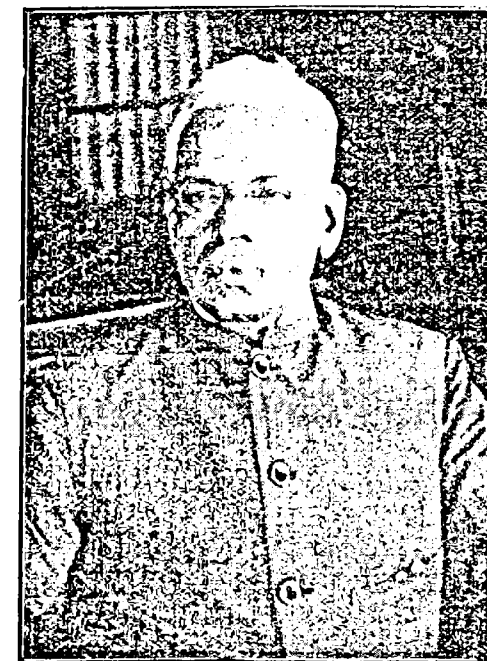
It is understood that the Government of India have asked the Local Governments to warn newspapers that the publication of matter relating to the programme of preparations for Civil Disobedience may render those concerned liable to action under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 or Section 4 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance.

THE SEARCHLIGHT

Following the seizure by the Bihar and Orissa Government of copies of a recent issue of *The Searchlight*, the directors of that journal have decided to close the paper indefinitely.

A JOURNALIST-REFORMER

Mr. K. Natarajan, Editor of *The Indian Social Reformer*, has been awarded a prize of Rs. 2,200



MR. K. NATARAJAN

by the Gaekwar of Baroda for his services in the cause of social reform in the country.

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SIR MAHOMED SHAFI

had been ailing. Born in 1869, he was 63 years at the time of his death.

Sir Mahomed was one of the leading public men among the Indian Muslims. He strove hard according to his own lights for the uplift of his community, both inside the legislatures and in the general life of the country. He presided over a large number of Muslim conferences throughout his career, and was a great moderating influence in Muslim as well as non-Muslim counsels.

As a Member of the Round Table Conference, he made every effort he could to check the

extremist tendencies and put down the unwholesome proposals of some of his colleagues of the Muslim deputation to the Round Table Conference. One of the ablest leaders of the Muslim Community, his ability, courtesy and learning made a very deep impression on those who came in contact with him. Sir Mahomed, on his return from London, was appointed to act as a member of the Viceroy's Council in place of Sir Fazli Hussain, who has proceeded to South Africa for the Cape Town Conference.

Sir Mahomed was a valued contributor to this *Review*, and in noticing his demise, we must extend our sympathies to the very talented members of his family, particularly to his aged mother whose failing health hastened his return to India.

WORKING COMMITTEE OF THE R. T. C.

The Prime Minister has nominated the following members of the Round Table Conference to be members of the Consultative Committee under the chairmanship of the Governor-General as Deputy for himself:

The Raja of Sarila.
Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnamachari.
Nawab Liaquat Hayat Khan.
Sir Manubhai Mehta.
Nawab Sir Muhammad Akbar Hydari.
Sir Mirza Muhammad Ismail.
Mr. E. C. Benthall.
Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi.
Mr. M. R. Jayakar.
Mr. N. M. Joshi.
Dr. B. S. Moonjee.
Sir A. P. Patro.
Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar.
Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.
Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan.
Capt. Sher Muhammad Khan.
Rao Bahadur Srinivasan.
Sardar Saheb Sardar Ujjal Singh and
Mr. Zafarullah Khan.

Mr. A. Latiff and Mr. B. Rama Rao will act as Secretaries to this Committee.

TRIBUTE TO DR. TAGORE

One of the most picturesque events witnessed in Bengal for years, and the most important function in connexion with the Tagore Septuagenary, took place at the Calcutta Town Hall on the 27th December, when before a distinguished and representative gathering the Mayor, Dr. B. C. Roy, presented a civic address to the famous poet. Other addresses were presented by the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, of which Sir P. C. Roy is the President, the Hindi Sahitya Parishad and Bengalees domiciled outside Bengal. America's felicitations to the poet were conveyed by Mr. W. E. Hocking, of Harvard University.

Dr. Tagore made suitable replies to the addresses. The function concluded with the presentation of a Golden Book of Tagore containing appreciative contributions from savants all over the world compiled by the Celebrations Committee.

A POET'S WARNING

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, in a statement to the Press on the arrest of Mr. Gandhi, says that the latter had been arrested without being given a chance of coming to a mutual understanding with the Government. It only shows, he says, that of the two partners building the history of India, the people can be superciliously ignored.

"Fact, however, has to be accepted as fact," he adds, "and we must prove to the world that we are more important than the rulers by grim determination without political insanity, which would be suicidal if manifested in puerile emotionalism and self-thwarting destructiveness."

Dr. Tagore has followed this statement with a telegram to the Prime Minister, declaring that Government's policy is most unfortunate and makes co-operation for a peaceful political adjustment extremely difficult.

THE PRESS AND CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

It is understood that the Government of India have asked the Local Governments to warn newspapers that the publication of matter relating to the programme of preparations for Civil Disobedience may render those concerned liable to action under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 or Section 4 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance.

THE SEARCHLIGHT

Following the seizure by the Bihar and Orissa Government of copies of a recent issue of *The Searchlight*, the directors of that journal have decided to close the paper indefinitely.

A JOURNALIST-REFORMER

Mr. K. Natarajan, Editor of *The Indian Social Reformer*, has been awarded a prize of Rs. 2,200



MR. K. NATARAJAN

by the Gaekwar of Baroda for his services in the cause of social reform in the country.

MUSLIM EDUCATION

Syed Raza Ali, in the course of his presidential address at the 43rd session of the All-India



SYED RAZA ALI

Muslim Educational Conference, held at Rohtak last month, observed:

In my judgment while communal institutions tend to bring about estrangement between young Hindus and young Muslims, it is equally true that they have supplied in the past and are still supplying a real want. I ask you to consider the advantages and disadvantages of communal institutions and judge which way the balance lies.

Like most of you, I am used to the reiteration of the ideal of our community to have control of its education. The only policy I can commend to you is one that will not throw additional burdens on us. In the past we have had legitimate grievances against the manner in which Government's educational policy has worked. The difficulty of obtaining admission to Government institutions, the absence or inadequacy of Muslim teachers and professors, among others, are matters which must be set right, if we are to derive profit from the general educational system. It is up to us to see that our just grievances are removed.

INDIAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

The Seventh All-India Educational Conference of the All-India Federation of Teachers' Association met on the 28th December in the Intermediate College, Bangalore.

Rao Bahadur B. Venkatesachar, Professor Central College, Bangalore, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates.

Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, Director of Public Instruction, Mysore, who presided over the Conference in the unavoidable absence of Sir C. V. Raman, made a strong plea for a correct appraisal of the importance and status of teachers in society and said that it seemed to him that, in this land of traditional respect for *Guru*, there was occasionally to be discovered an attitude towards teachers that savoured more of the Roman Magistrate towards the cultivated Greek slave who taught his children.

The Conference accepted without any discussion the resolutions, that universities should pay more attention to the technological aspects of education than to literary studies.



DR. ROSS MASUD

who is re-appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University.

SENTENCE ON MR. BRELVI

Two years' rigorous imprisonment was the sentence passed on Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Editor of the *Bombay Chronicle*, under Section 21 of Ordinance II for failing to comply with the Police Commissioner's order directing him to report himself to the Palton Road Police Station between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. every day since he was released on parole.

THE FOUR ORDINANCES

Four new Ordinances were promulgated on the 3rd January by H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General, for the purpose of meeting the situation created by the civil disobedience movement.

The Emergency Powers Ordinance is intended to confer special powers on the Government and its officers to maintain law and order and is practically on the lines of that promulgated for the North-West Frontier Province, except that its scope is widened by including all acts prejudicial to public safety and peace, and that it re-enacts the old Press Ordinance for the whole of India under the machinery of the Press Act. This Ordinance is being extended immediately by notification to Bombay and Bengal.

Power under the Ordinance to control suspected persons covers not only the case of persons who act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or peace, but also covers acts in furtherance of a movement prejudicial to the public safety or peace.

The Unlawful Instigation Ordinance is the same as that applied to the United Provinces and the North-West Frontier Province, and will be extended immediately to Madras, Bombay, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, and the Central Provinces.

The Unlawful Associations Ordinance is the same as that applied to the North-West Frontier Province and is extended at once to Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, and Bihar and Orissa. It also gives power to the Government of India to

declare any association unlawful so that the order so passed may have effect throughout British India. This is meant to cover the difficulty experienced on the last occasion of every Local Government having to declare the Congress Working Committee unlawful.

The Prevention of Molestation and Boycotting Ordinance extends to whole of British India, but before it is brought into force the Local Government concerned will have to notify it. The Ordinance is on the lines of the old Ordinance, except that it extends the definition of molestation to include peaceful picketing as an offence.

MR. SHERWANI

Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, Bar-at-Law, President of the United Provinces Congress Committee, has renounced practice at the Bar on account of his political engagements.

It is stated that Mr. Sherwani had been considering long over the matter, and he has now come to the conclusion that at least for some considerable time to come it was impossible to do full justice to the profession as well as to political work at the same time, as the political situation in the country required whole-time workers. He has therefore decided to sever his connection with the profession with the exception of one case.

NON-CONGRESSMEN'S PROTEST

"To protest against arbitrary, high-handed and in many cases brutal methods adopted by the Police," a public statement has been issued by prominent persons in Madras. The protest is signed by leading men in the City, including well known members of the Bar.

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The All-India Christian Medical Council which had its annual session at Allahabad in the first week of January, discussed at length the question of the future site of the proposed £1,000,000 medical college to be established in India with the help of funds raised in America.

Allahabad had been provisionally chosen for the site, but such a strong case was put up by Dr. Scudder from the Miraj Hospital that a final decision on the matter has been deferred until funds are raised. Dr. Scudder had the written support of many organisations and the cordial invitation of the Chief of Miraj (Senior) as well as of H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur and the Chief of Sangli.

X-RAYS AND ABDOMINAL DISEASES

The developments of a new type of high speed X-Ray film makes it possible for skilled physicians to see inside a body almost as well as if treating surface ailments, according to a demonstration given by Dr. Lewis G. Cole, of New York, before the Radiological Society of North America at their meeting in St. Louis. This was especially true of the stomach and intestines according to Dr. Cole, who discussed stomach ulcers which, he says, the new film made it possible readily to distinguish from stomach cancer—a distinction difficult to make from outward symptoms. He said the pictures prove that ulcers do not become cancers and that the former heal quickly.

MEDICAL LICENTIATES' ASSOCIATION

The silver jubilee session of the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association took place at Darbhanga on January 3, 4 and 5, 1932, under the presidentship of Diwan Bahadur T. Rangachariar, M.L.A. The scientific section was presided over by Col. L. Cook, I.M.S., Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals, Bihar and Orissa.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS IN INDIA

Dr. P. Rama Rau, who has returned to Madras after attending the third International Congress of Radiology in Paris, has at the request of the conductors of the *Ars Medici*, the Journal of the American Medical Association of Vienna, contributed to that journal a brief but comprehensive account of medical conditions in India. Dr. Rau, it may be added, was doing Radiology in Vienna, attaching himself to Prof. Holzknecht's Institute. "He served the A. M. A. of Vienna," according to *Ars Medici*, "loyally and faithfully as an executive board member and was enthusiastic in his work." In the course of his article, he points out:

The Medical Profession and Medical Education in India have been making definite progress within the last decade, and more medical men, young and old, are taking to foreign post-graduate study and higher qualifications and specialties not only in England and Vienna, but also in Germany, France, and America. An All-India Medical Council is in the making with a view to standardizing the various qualifications, new research institutions for different specialties are being formed, and with the large amount of clinical material as is available in the country, and batches of enthusiastic young graduates with extra knowledge imbibed from various parts of



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THE REAL SAFEGUARDS

In his address at the annual meeting of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, Mr. F. Birley, the out-going Chairman, gave expression to some fine sentiments regarding commercial safeguards in the constitution that is now under consideration for this country. "The more I read of the legal opinions on the proposed methods of obtaining and maintaining these safeguards (concerning British trading rights)," observed Mr. Birley, "the more firmly am I convinced that our truest safeguard is the goodwill of the Indian people." "That is the rock," Mr. Birley continued, "on which the future prosperity of the banking, trade and industry—Indian and European—of this great country must be built."

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The India section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce describes the present position as truly alarming. A statement issued on the 9th January admits that in 1931 British trade has been a little more than a half in 1930. "Our hopes in India lie first in an improvement in her purchasing power and the end of the boycott; secondly, the lowering of the tariff wall; and thirdly, our own competitive ability." The Chamber draws a doleful picture of the cotton trade prospects unless the conditions improve,

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AN AGRICULTURAL COLONY

Syad Hasan Imam, one of the most distinguished residents of Patna, has come forward with a munificent offer of about 40,000 acres of land near



SYAD HASAN IMAM

Japla in the Shahabad district, to enable Mr. A. Goswami to found an agricultural colony for young Indians who desire to adopt an agricultural career, instead of vainly trying to flock to overcrowded professions. Later, when the scheme has been put into practice, he intends to take more young men from Bengal and Bihar to work on the land.

BOMBAY MILK SUPPLY

The President of the Bombay Humanitarian League has addressed a letter to the President and Members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, supporting the recommendations of the Commissioner and the Public Health Committee regarding the scheme of Messrs. Prasad and Co., for milk supply in Bombay from the mofussil under sanitary conditions. It states that the scheme from business, health and humanitarian considerations is a safe and practical measure towards the solution of questions of milk supply and the slaughter of useful milkers in Bombay.

RURAL REPRESENTATIVES' CONFERENCE

The All-India Conference of Representatives of rural areas will meet in March 1932 in Delhi. An All-India Reception Committee has been formed. About fifty members of the Council of State and Legislative Assembly and Bombay Legislative Council have already joined as delegates and members of this Reception Committee and Executive Committee. The President's selection will be finally announced in February 1932. Mr. Ram Rai Mohan Rai, B.A., LL.B., President, Farmers' Federation, Ahmedabad, and Editor *The Khedut* (The Villager), is the General Secretary. Members of all Legislatures in Provinces and States, District Boards and Union Boards, Rural Bodies and Associations will be invited to participate.

The Rural Conference will consider the various problems of rural life and village affairs in all their bearings as the problem of the Village is the pivotal problem of India, with a view to the formulation of opinion about a comprehensive rural programme and a common rural policy.

THE BARDOLI REPORT

In a lengthy reply to the Bardoli official report, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, characterise the report as mere whitewash and condemn the conduct of the Bardoli inquiry by the I. C. S. officer who was in charge of it, as unfair, partial and unjudicial.

On the issue of "standard rent and borrowing", they state that the Khatedars were, in violation of the spirit of the terms of the Delhi Pact, compelled to borrow to meet their revenue liabilities, and for this purpose coercive processes were adopted, the chief of which was the leading of expeditions to the villages in question by the police in the company of revenue officers.

The Report condemns the system of Government, which cannot realise land rents except by coercive processes.

THE INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS

Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, opening the Indian Science Congress in Bangalore,



SIR MIRZA M. ISMAIL

on 2nd January, enunciated the aims and purpose of the Science Congress.

The Congress, he declared, stands for all that is most worthy in scientific research. During its comparatively short life of eighteen years, it has come to take a place of national importance. "The value of your annual sessions in instigating, encouraging and co-ordinating research can hardly be over-estimated. To you, as a body, must be due much of the credit for the position now taken by Indian researchers in the very forefront of the modern world's scientific advance. It is significant that the present enthusiasm for original investigation in India, which has so rapidly produced such striking results, has grown during the period dating from the inception of this Congress."

NEW WONDERS IN RADIO

Prof. S. K. Mitra, of the Calcutta University, delivered an interesting lecture on the 5th January at the Intermediate College Hall, Bangalore, before a large gathering of scientists.

After briefly describing the contributions of the scientists of the various countries, Prof. Mitra said that since the early days of wireless, when Marconi first established a two-way communication between England and America, the mode of propagation of radio waves round the curved surface of the earth had been engaging the serious attention of scientists all the world over.

After referring to the work of the English and American scientists in this direction, Prof. Mitra described the results of his own investigations carried out with the help of his scholar, Mr. H. Rakshit, on the estimation of the height of the conducting radio atmosphere in Bengal. The height had been found to vary between 45 miles in the evening to about 60 miles in the early morning. These heights were lower by about 30 per cent. than those found for England. In order to obtain more accurate information regarding the properties and location of this conducting layer, Prof. Mitra was recently using echoes of wireless waves for the estimation of the height.

A QUEER USE FOR LOUD-SPEAKER

A giant voice booming from the sky behind the clouds is the latest device to be used by the R. A. F. in subduing warlike tribes in Iraq.

A number of great R. A. F. Vickers Napier bombing planes, equipped with microphones, amplifiers and loud-speakers, capable of magnifying the human voice to tremendous proportions, will set out on their bloodless mission.

The crews of these talking planes, instead of dropping bombs on tribal villages, will speak warnings into the microphones in tribal language.

It is hoped that the awe-inspiring voice from the clouds will persuade warlike tribes into submission.

DEFICIT IN RAILWAY EARNINGS

The Railway Board is now taking stock of the financial position of railways, with a view to preparing the budget statement for presentation at the next session of the Assembly.

It is clear, says a correspondent in touch with railway matters, that railway earnings may be down by at least Rs. 12 crores compared with the estimate. "Of this, economy to the extent of Rs. 5 crores is to be effected so that the deficit will be brought down to about Rs. 7 crores. But the serious aspect of the situation is, that the railways will not be able to honour the convention under which they are required to pay to the general revenue Rs. 5 crores as contribution. The railway authorities claim that this contribution was payable either from profits which do not exist or from the railway reserve fund which has already been wiped out; and that now that the railways cannot meet even their full interest charges on capital invested, there is no question of paying a contribution to general revenues. Sir George Schuster cannot therefore take this item to credit and must wait for a turn of the tide at a later date when the railways may again earn a profit."

The question of revision of the convention has been considered several times, says the correspondent, but has now been kept over like many other similar questions until the constitutional issue is settled.

RAILWAY STAFF TRAINING

It is understood that the Government of India is shortly closing down the Railway Officers' Staff College at Dehra Dun and opening a school for training railway staff officers in Calcutta.

THE NEW G. I. P. RAILWAY AGENT

Mr. A. E. Tylden-Pattenson has been appointed Agent of the G. I. P. Railway in succession to Mr. D. S. Burn who is retiring.

THE LONGEST RAILWAY RAILS

The longest railway rails in the world will shortly be laid, according to *The Pioneer*, in North London. These super rails 90 ft. long—compared with 30, 45 and 60 ft. lengths in general use—were ordered recently as an experiment by the Underground and will be laid on the Southgate extension of the Piccadilly line. Smoother running, less noise and reduction of wear are the objectives of the experiment. On a train travelling at 40 miles an hour on 30 ft. rails, each wheel jolts 117 times a minute due to the joints. On the new rails this number will be reduced to 39 a minute.

WIRELESS FOR INDIAN RAILWAYS

Wireless communication between important railway centres is to be introduced in India, the Railway Board having ordered from the Indian Radio Telegraph Co., Ltd., four sets of Marconi short-wave apparatus to be installed at important railway centres.

The equipment will be capable of short-wave communication over long distances, and the use of wireless for these services is expected to result in a considerable financial saving as well as providing a reliable alternative channel of communication when there is interference on the normal lines.

TRAIN WRECKING

The Government of India have notified an amendment to Section 85 of the Indian Railway Act, by which "train wrecking" will be defined to include accidents to trains which, in the opinion of an authorised officer, are caused by wilful tampering with the permanent way or by other means with the intention of wrecking trains. When in the opinion of an authorised officer, the permanent way has been tampered with wilfully with the intention of wrecking a train, although an accident to the train has not occurred, it is to be held to be "attempted train-wrecking".

THE WOBBLING WHEEL

The usual complaint among motorists is the wheel wobble. The wobbling generally occurs at high speeds. To avoid this prompt attention must be given.

"When the trouble is first encountered, test the tyre pressures for being either low or unequal. With a car two or three years' old however, it is impossible that tyre pressures are wholly responsible; it is usually necessary to look further. The first obvious point for examination is swivel pin and bush on either end of the front axle, any play at these points will cause wobble at certain speeds. Alternatively or additionally slight wear in the front hub ball races can produce a similar effect. The steering and track rod joints are also suspect. Any play in these will cause a tendency to wheel wobble. Play in the actual steering box itself is rare, and in any case adjustment is amply provided for on all modern cars should this be found necessary. Having checked all these points, the examiner should now transfer his attention to the springs. Some motorists may consider that there is little connexion between a wheel wobble and the front springs. As a matter of fact, the front springs have a large influence upon stability, and when a car has seen considerable service, the springs may have a tendency to take a flat appearance, that is to lose their original camber. This will easily cause a bad wobble to develop. The remedy is to pack up the springs with suitable wedge pieces. This is the work of an expert and should be entrusted to a reliable repairer."

THE WORLD'S CARS

It is estimated that there are 35,603,000 motor vehicles in the world, of which 74.4 per cent. are in the United States. This shows an increase in 1930 of 1.8 per cent. in the world against a falling off in the United States.

TAXI DRIVERS IN BOMBAY

Bombay taxis are the best in the world. But can the same be said of Bombay taxi drivers? asks the *Times of India*. Perhaps some of them would reform if they received more of the encouragement given them by the Bombay agents for Fiat motor-cars. For on the morning of January 10, on Worli Parade, Messrs. Hyland were holding a competition in which one of the prizes was given to the best-turned out Fiat taxi and driver. The competition was really a Fiat Rally. There was no racing or speed trials, but entries were divided into the following classes:

- a. Fiat Cars 1928-1931 (any model).
 - b. " 1924-1927 "
 - c. " 1920-1923 "
 - d. " prior to 1920 "
 - e. " Taxis "
- and for non-Fiat owners.

f. Any make of car with a non-standard body, with awards for the best-conditioned car in each class.

"BABY" FORDS

Mr. Henry Ford is entering the "Baby" car market, according to a Michigan newspaper which says that twelve Baby Fords have secretly been shipped to England. These are under ten feet long, with a bumper width of 55 inches and a height of 53 inches and the four-cylinder engine is 11 inches long.

TURKISH DRIVING LAW

In an attempt to stop the reckless driving of motor cars and omnibuses, the Grand National Assembly is considering a bill to make marriage a condition for the granting of driving licences.

It is held that married men will have a greater sense of responsibility than the single.

WORLD CURRENCY

A step towards world currency was suggested by Sir Basil Blackett in a speech at Brighton. Sir Basil pointed out that sterling in the form of



SIR BASIL BLACKETT

international currency was used by a considerable portion of the world, including the British Empire, the South American and Scandinavian countries, Portugal, Egypt, Japan, etc.

If these countries could agree to co-operate in trying to maintain the stability of purchasing power of their local currency and stability of the exchanges with each other based on sterling, there would seem to be a possibility of setting a world example of a currency system providing all the advantages of the gold standard.

UNIFORM CURRENCY FOR EMPIRE

A uniform monetary system for all Empire countries is recommended in a memorandum which was passed at a meeting of the Council of the Federation of the Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, and will be submitted to the appropriate ministers in this country and in the Empire overseas.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Hitherto the seasonal expansion of the currency has been effected by loans to the Imperial Bank of India from the currency against the deposit of inland Bills of Exchange in the Paper Currency Reserve. As the amount of eligible Bills of Exchange held by the Bank at present is insufficient to meet the seasonal demand for currency, the Government of India have arranged to make such further loans from the currency as may be necessary against the deposit in the Paper Currency Reserve of the Government of India Rupee Securities. When the seasonal demand for the currency decreases, the Bank will repay these loans by re-purchasing the Rupee Securities on terms which will have the effect of making the rates of interest on loans against the rupee securities the same as those on loans against Bills of Exchange. The note-issue will then be controlled automatically as the loans are repaid.

The following four are appointed Governors of the Bank for a year from January 27: Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, Sir R. N. Mookerjee and Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Razu.

CENTRAL BANK'S PROGRESS

The Central Bank of India which was started in December 1911, has just completed twenty years of useful service. Started with a modest capital of Rs. 25 lakhs, it soon began to attract deposits so fast that the capital had to be successively raised. By 1919, it had increased to Rs. 50 lakhs and the deposits had gone up to Rs. 9 crores. At this stage the Tata Industrial Bank was about to go into liquidation and the Central Bank stepped in with its amalgamation scheme. Mr. Pochkhanawala, the directing head of the Bank, decided to dispense with the entire non-Indian staff immediately, and his decision enabled the Bank to continue to be Indian in management and personnel.

The Bank has fifteen branches in Northern India and more than 100,000 customers.

NEW INSURANCE COMPANY IN BOMBAY

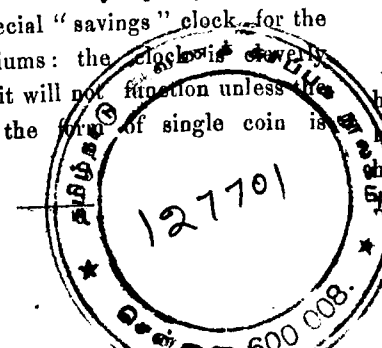
The Western India, the Angels' Insurance Company, Limited, whose Head Office is situated in Delhi and who are already firmly established in Calcutta, Rangoon, Colombo, Madras and other important centres, are opening offices in Bombay. The Company commenced business in 1930. The authorised capital is Rs. 10,00,000 of which Rs. 2,50,000 approximately has been subscribed. The paid-up capital is, we understand, about Rs. 1,50,000 and the business so far secured by the Company exceeds the figure of Rs. 35,50,000.



DEWAN BAHADUR HARBILAS SARDA

The Board of Directors contains several very well known names and is headed by Dewan Bahadur Harbilas Sarda, M.L.A., the well known social reformer. The General Manager is Mr. Mul Chand, B.A., B.L., F.R.S.A., F.I.S.A.

To meet the needs of the average working man of moderate means, the Company have introduced a policy termed the "Daily Premium" policy. Under this scheme every policy-holder is presented with a special "savings" clock for the collection of premiums: the clock is cleverly constructed so that it will not function unless the daily premium in the form of single coin is inserted.



THE "UNITED INDIA" JUBILEE

To mark the completion of the twenty-fifth year of its activities, the Board of Directors of the United India Life Assurance Co. organised celebrations on a grand scale at the Company's offices in Madras on January 7. The function was presided over by Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore.

Mr. M. Ct. M. Chidambaram Chettyar, Chairman of the Board of Directors, in a speech welcoming Sir Mirza and others present on the occasion read a statement giving a concise history of the progress made by the Company during the last 25 years.

Sir Mirza Ismail made a striking speech after laying the foundation-stone of the new Insurance Club, and observed that "it might be some time before the universities formed regular departments for insurance education as some of those in America had done, but he confidently looked to see insurance playing as big a part in the life of the nation in the next generation as banking was beginning to play in our own. * * Insurance is like the quality of mercy. It blesseth him that gives and him that takes. Insurance cares for you from the cradle to the grave."

A GOVERNOR AS INSURANCE MAN

Sir John Anderson, the Governor-designate of Bengal, we are told, is intimately connected with insurance. He was the principal clerk in the office of Insurance Commissioners in 1912, and Secretary to the I. C. in 1913.

INSURING A TOOTH

Miss Doreen Atack, of Pontefract, U. S. A., has a peculiarly formed tooth which has enabled her to whistle through it and win a way into the hearts of her audience. She is insuring it for Rs. 50,000.

Mr. Atack

Mr. Atack

HOMES FOR UNEMPLOYED INDIANS

Sick and destitute labourers are housed and fed in the Decrepit Home for Indians at Kuala Lumpur pending their repatriation, says the Report on the conditions of Indian Labour in Malaya. The Unemployed Home for Indians at Penang is intended mainly to give food and shelter to men thrown out of employment, pending their re-employment elsewhere, but it also serves the purpose of a Decrepit Home. These Homes are maintained from the Indian Immigration Fund and superintended by the Officers of the Labour Department. The Unemployed Home at Penang is managed efficiently by a separate unofficial Secretary under the Indian Immigration Committee. Admissions during the year in the Unemployed Home at Penang numbered 5,503 adults, 731 minors and 138 infants as compared with 1,621 adults, 105 minors and 91 infants during the preceding year. The aggregate expenditure incurred was \$13,693 in 1930 against \$7,711 in 1929. In the Decrepit Home at Kuala Lumpur, 5,161 persons were admitted during the year as compared with 1,955 during 1929; and a sum of \$16,942 was spent in 1930, against \$13,718 in 1929. The immigration depots at Penang, Port Swettenham and Singapore, and the Quarantine Camps at the first two places were also used during the year as halting places for unemployed labourers awaiting repatriation.

LABOUR IN FRANCE

The French Chamber of Deputies has drastically banned foreign labour by unanimously passing a bill under which all foreigners must have special Ministerial permits to work in French public works and private undertakings.

Employers infringing the new law will be liable to fines.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN INDIA

Cotton and woollen mills figure largely among the industrial disputes that occurred in British India for the quarter ending September 30. There were no less than 45 disputes of which 23 were in cotton and woollen mills, three in engineering workshops, three in railways, two in jute mills, the rest being miscellaneous. The number of men involved in all these was about 50,000, of which 30,000 were in Bombay. The number of days lost was 40,80,000 of which 3,40,000 were in Bombay. Twenty-three of the disputes were on questions of wages and nine over personnel. Only seven of the 45 disputes were successful, 16 were partially successful and 18 were unsuccessful.

A ONE-DAY GENERAL STRIKE

The Executive of the Trade Union Congress has called a one day general strike throughout the country on 4th February with a view to demonstrate the strength of the workers to the Government, according to an announcement made by the Secretary at a labour meeting, at which the President of the Trade Union Congress dwelt on repression by Government and capitalistic oppression.

IMMIGRANTS TO F. M. S.

Intending immigrants to the Federated Malay States are warned that owing to recent world wide economic depression, unemployment problem in Malay is most acute and that there is no prospect whatever of their finding employment on arrival in that country.

THE MATUNGA LOCK-OUT

The lock-out declared by the G. I. P. Railway workshop authorities at Matunga has been called off, as the result of an amicable settlement whereby the authorities have agreed to meet the workmen half way by keeping the workshop closed for one day instead of two days in the week.

ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

The sixth session of the All-India Women's Conference on educational and social reform opened its sitting on the 28th December at the Senate House, Madras, under the presidency of Mrs. P. K. Roy, the well-known educational and social worker of Calcutta.

The Conference has thirty-seven constituencies, and each constituency was allowed to send ten delegates. All the constituencies were well represented at the Conference, the total number of delegates from provinces other than Madras, nearing 200. Besides these delegates, a very large and distinguished gathering of lady and gentlemen visitors of all communities were present.

Mrs. Roy was proposed by Dr. S. Muthulakshmi Reddy while Mrs. Nazir Hussain, President of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates.

The Conference passed Resolutions advocating the opening of training centres for women social workers, particularly in view of the work in rural areas. Interesting discussion ensued on Rani Lakshmbai Rajwade's resolution which was amended and adopted as follows:

In view of the immense increase of population and having regard to poverty and low physical standard of the people, the Conference is in favour of appointing a committee of women to find ways and means of educating the public through the spread of health and moral education by a larger number of health and welfare centres and by educating in mothercraft and fathercraft.

LABOUR CONDITIONS

The Conference adopted a Resolution urging the Government of India immediately

to take necessary steps to implement the Whitley Commission's report with regard to the labour conditions of women and children in India, and calling upon the local committees and the workers in industrial areas to do whatever voluntary work might be possible to help women and child labourers to improve their conditions.

By another resolution the Conference supported the bill before the Madras Legislature for the abolition of child labour in Madras *beedi* factories.

POLYGAMY

The Conference reiterated its former resolution on the abolition of polygamy and whole-heartedly supported the two Numbudri bills now before the Madras and Cochin legislatures.

INDIAN WOMEN AND POLITICS

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* interviewing Mr. Gandhi, asked for his views on Indian Women's interest in politics. "The Indian women," he said, "will not feel the slightest opposition to the act of voting."

They have not developed that particular type of self-consciousness. Many Indian women, no doubt, will be indifferent to the vote at first not realising it as a duty. If they did realise it, nothing would stop them exercising it. * * If anyone tried to prohibit the Indian woman going to the temples she would resist to the death, not so much from a religious sense as from a temple sense. She feels it her duty to go to the temples to worship God there. In the same way nothing could prevent her going to bathe in the Ganges. Tell her she may get rheumatism or malaria if she goes and she will say, 'What is that to me? I must go'. In India voting will be plain sailing for the women. Of course, they will have to be educated to vote and taught that it is a right thing to do.



DOWAGAR MAHARANI OF MAYURBHANJ

The next session of the All-India Women's Conference will be held in December 1932, and the Dwaragar Maharani of Mayurbhanj will preside over it.

WOMEN'S VOTE IN SPAIN

A verbal duel between two Women Deputies marked the passage through the Cortes by 170 votes to 121 of the clause of the new constitution enfranchising women over the age of 23. Deputy Senorita Victoria Kent opposed the measure on the ground that women's political education had not yet begun. Deputy Senorita Campoamor forcefully replied that women had helped to create the Spanish Republic.

MADRAS MUSIC CONFERENCE

The third Music Conference organised by the Madras Music Academy (a society for preserving and promoting South Indian music), was held at Madras on the 25th December. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, in the absence of Sir C. V. Raman owing to illness, opened the Conference. Mr. Palamaneri Swaminatha Iyer, a talented artiste of Carnatic music, was elected President. There was a large gathering.

In a message of good wishes, Sir C. V. Raman expressed that by promoting the scientific study of music by securing the introduction of music as part of the University curricula and in publishing a periodical journal, the Academy had won the credit of doing yeoman service to the cause of music.

"We in Southern India," added Sir C. V. Raman, "are justifiably proud of our great musical heritage. In conserving this heritage and in seeking to make it available to all, the Music Academy has earned a claim to our gratitude. As in all other human activities, true progress can only be achieved by the exercise of originality. The creation of new musical forms, and the invention of new musical technique, must be regarded as an aim to be achieved. Nothing great can ever be achieved if we have not the courage to try new and daring experiments. May I venture to express the hope that a country which can boast of a Tyagaraja, may yet give birth to new and great composers whose work will claim like appreciation?"

VALUABLE FIND IN EGYPT

A three thousand year-old royal palace, probably the residency of Queen Nefertiti after her fall from power, has been discovered by the Egypt Exploration Society excavating Tell-El-Amarna. Among the many rare and beautiful objects which digging has brought to light for the first time for centuries, is a beautiful box overlaid with coloured ivory bearing the cartouche of Amenhotep III.

INDIAN DANCING

"In modern India," said Ragini Devi in an interview to the Press, "dancing is a sort of supplementary part of a singing performance. I want that it should be an individual thing." For this purpose, she said, she was going out to make research and was getting acquainted with the Art lovers of India. She remarked that in Northern India dancing is a matter of *tal*. There it is a technical performance to conclude with the various '*tabla*' bols. "To me," she said, "there is another phase of dancing besides the stereotyped footwork, i.e., the type of dancing which will coincide with the rhythmic forms of India melody."

"The art of gesture and the expression of emotions cannot ignore the melodic structure of music. The ideal technique of dancing would be the proper balance between footwork based on scientific principles yet possessing a new freedom and the art of plastic expression which allows full scope to the movement of the body and elegance to gesture. One can sense this ideal type of plastic expression in ancient sculpture (or as is found in the ancient temples and frescoes) which is entirely missing from the usual modern form of dancing which emphasises footwork and restricts the movements of the body."



GANDHI BUST BY CLARE SHERIDAN

Mrs. Clare Sheridan is putting the finishing touches to her bust of Gandhi in the studio she is sharing in St. John's Wood, London, N.W.

THE SCHNEIDER TROPHY

The British Royal Aero Club has attacked the world's three-kilometre speed record of 357.7 m.p.h., held by the Captain of the English high-speed flight team, Squadron Leader Orlebar. We are told that the sister seaplane of the machine that had just won the Schneider Trophy, still waiting on the starting line for duty if Lieut. Boothman failed to beat the World's record for the Schneider course, was towed in position. Another young Air Force Officer, Lieut. Stainforth, wedged himself into the cockpit, the great engines droned, and within a few seconds he was circling high in the air, like a giant hawk waiting to swoop on its prey. Five times he dived flying the measured mile, attaining the colossal speed of 415 miles in one mile and making an average of 408.8 m.p.h. easily eclipsing the world's record.

THE CRICKET RECORD

In 1910, that famous old-world cricketer Victor Trumper hit up 214 at Adelaide—a score which was considered as unbeatable. Modern cricketers have tried their very best to set up a better record, but they either tired early or were clean bowled or caught. This was not so with that veteran of the field, Don Bradman, for we are told that he hit up in his innings against the South Africans—despite the superb bowling—226, which puts him ahead of Trumper's figure by 12 runs. This is truly a feat which should earn the praise and admiration of all cricket enthusiasts.

* * * * *

ALIENS AT THE OLYMPIC

A resolution to permit aliens participating in next year's Olympic Games at Los Angeles, to enter America without paying *visa* fees, was adopted by the American House of Representatives. America obviously is sparing no pains, says *The Sporting Life*, to make the Los Angeles Olympiad a success!

SPORT DEVELOPMENTS IN BRITAIN

Britain still claims to be the home of sport, observes a writer in the *Times of India*, and she is substantiating her claim by the initiate with which her manufacturers are pursuing new developments and inventions. In almost every branch of sport some new feature is now being developed, and many of the novelties will be on view for the first time at the British Industries Fair in London next February. Lawn tennis rackets of entirely new design and method of construction are being manufactured in enormous quantities for use next year throughout the world.

JAPANESE TENNIS STARS IN INDIA

Before a large number of spectators at Bombay, on the 6th December, the Japanese visitors, Jiroh Satoh and Miki, played a few interesting matches against Bobb, Pitt and Tew.

In the Singles against J. Satoh, Bobb, playing with great confidence, made a great showing and even won a set. Satoh's service was rather weak, but his variety of excellently controlled ground shots and spectacular back-hand half-volleys stood him in good stead.

NOTABLE ATHLETIC FEAT

An eight-year-old world's record was beaten at the Stade Jean Bouin recently, when Jules Ladoumegue successfully attacked Paavo Nurmi's record for the mile. Pitted against six well-known runners, including the two Frenchmen, Keller and Leclerc, Ladoumegue beat the existing record by 11.5 sec., his time being 4 min. 9.1.5 sec., as against Nurmi's time of 4 min. 10.2.5 sec. made in Stockholm in 1923.

INDIA AND THE OLYMPIC GAMES

The Executive Council of the Indian Olympic Association has decided to send an athletic team, consisting of swimmers, boxers, wrestlers, and athletes to the Olympic Games at Los Angeles.

TRANS-ATLANTIC SERVICE

The days when airships will cross and re-cross the Atlantic in 2½ days with the regularity of ocean liners, and the airship stations at Cardington and Howden will once more become hives of activity, are foremost, says a Reuter's message, following the visit to England of Dr. Eckener of the Graf Zeppelin fame. Dr. Eckener states that he hopes to make possible the establishment of Trans-Atlantic service to be run by an Anglo-American company at Friedrichshafen.

Howden and Cardington, said Dr. Eckener, would be used as the British bases, and airships would be built there in addition to Germany.

MR. MANMOHAN SINGH

It is understood, says a Delhi message, that Manmohan Singh, who showed such immense pluck during his flight from London to Karachi and was undergoing training for qualifying himself for work as Aerodrome Officer, asked for leave with a view to undertaking long distance flights, first from London to Cape Town, then from Cape Town to India, and thereafter from India to Australia and back. He has been given the leave he has asked for, but no further Government assistance or patronage.

ITALIAN AIRMEN HONOURED

Prince George Bibesco, President of the International Aeronautic Federation, presented to-day a cup to the two Italian military aviators, Captains Giodano and Bonino, who flew from Rome to Bucharest in 4 hours 31 minutes which is the fastest time for this flight during the present year.

TELEGRAMS FROM THE AIR

Passengers on aeroplanes flying between London and Paris are now able to send telegrams while in the air. The messages are transmitted by radio to the Croydon or Le Bourget aerodromes whence they are re-transmitted by land-line.

FASTER AIR MAIL SERVICES

A few weeks ago a cable from London announced that proposals were afoot for speeding up the England-India airmail services very considerably. Consequently, it is interesting to note that, with the object of providing an express air mail service between London and Cape Town, Imperial Airways have placed an order with Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., of Coventry, for a fleet of eight great 145 miles an hour four-engined monoplane air liners.

The new machines which will be the largest monoplane air liners ever built in Britain, have been specially designed to operate in the particular climatic and geographical conditions encountered on the 8,000 miles flight between London and Cape Town.

AIR ACCIDENTS IN BRITAIN

Seventy-one members of the Royal Air Force were killed last year compared with 64 of 1930, in spite of the general use of safety slots in wings and parachutes. It is declared that one cause of the accidents in the Air Ministry's system of expecting every pilot to fly any type of aircraft, marine or landplane, and that a reduction in the number of accidents is possible if a certain degree of specialisation of machine types were allowed, a division being drawn between aircraft such as flying boats demanding a knowledge of steamship and small single-seater fighters.

On behalf of the Air Ministry, it is stated the rate of accidents is falling per thousand flying hours, but the Ministry will never divulge the number of flying hours.

WOMEN AND FLYING

The Vatican which in the past has frequently condemned such forms of women's recreation as shooting and hockey, on the grounds that they are "damaging to ideals of womanly grace, modesty and health," has now given its approval to flying as a sport for women.

THE FUTURE OF THE CINEMA

Ever since the cinematograph was invented, keen brains have been endeavouring to find a means of doing away with one of its imperfections.

It is likely, though, that before long we shall have films so realistic that it will be difficult for the audience to tell whether they are watching living actors and actresses or merely their projected pictures. A wonderful new process has been invented, and tests show that with it films can be made real.

There is no screen. The film can be projected into any part of a hall. Actors and scenery stand out in bold relief. Full details are not yet known, for the only demonstrations have taken place in the utmost secrecy and behind locked doors at the studio. It is known, though, that the films are photographed by means of lenses of different sizes and slightly different focal lengths.

FAIRBANKS' NEW VENTURE

Douglas Fairbanks may retire for good from film-play work, or devote himself entirely to making travel pictures in strange lands.

He has decided to abandon Holly Wood for sometime and to make a travel talkie with South America as the background and himself as the central figure.

If this picture is a success, he may give himself up entirely to travel pictures.

On the South American trip, Fairbanks hopes to take a talkie camera into regions unknown to civilised man.

Two giant amphibian aeroplanes are being prepared to carry Fairbanks and his party.

AN INDIAN FILM STAR IN EUROPE

After making a French talkie version of "Lala Rukh," the Indian film star, Mr. Sheikh Iftekar Rasool, left Paris for Bombay. Mr. Rasool also visited Holly Wood in January to star in an American talkie named "Song of India".

HUSBAND AND WIFE

Not since the dim days of Beverly Bayne and Francis X. Bushman have films co-starring husbands and wives achieved any notable success. If Lunt and Fontanne appear together again on the screen—as they undoubtedly will, for they have consistently refused to be separated on the stage—the success of their subsequent films will probably be impaired by their known relationship.

The conclusion may be slightly cynical, but it cannot be evaded. The world's film-going public prefers to watch wosings in which the screen lovers have no closer relationship in real life.

JOHN GILBERT

John Gilbert's biggest thrill in motion pictures was when taking the master print of "The Big Parade" to New York for its world premiere.

"I guarded those tin boxes until I delivered them safely in New York. In those reels was the triumph of my career. Never again could I hope to achieve such heights. We who played in that film epic lived every minute of it, felt every emotion registered on the film. We knew it was a great picture, and our hearts were wrapped up with the reels in those tin boxes.

"And what a thrill it was to witness the premiere that night after ending the journey."

CHARLIE TO PLAY "NAPOLEON".

Charlie Chaplin is already two-thirds of the way through a scenario of a film dealing with the life of Napoleon. It is possible that Chaplin himself will play the part.

For the past few months he has been busily at work on the scenario. He has engaged a young French count, an expert on Napoleon, to help him with the historical details.

HEALTH EXHIBITION IN DELHI

Before a large and distinguished gathering in New Delhi, Lady Willingdon opened the Health and Baby Exhibition on January 6, and gave away prizes. Her Excellency, in the course of a speech, said she had always taken a keen interest in all health work in India, and hoped that during her life in Delhi, there would be many opportunities for her to give practical proof of the admiration she had for the motives that guided those beneficial activities.

Earlier in the evening, Sir John Thompson, the Chief Commissioner, in welcoming Her Excellency referred to the continuous work of the Baby Week Committee conducted in Urban and Rural Delhi.

Khan Sahib Shaik Mahomed Abdulla, Senior Vice-President of Delhi Municipality, in thanking Her Excellency regretted that in the country at the time politics and the outward observance of religion seemed to absorb the entire attention of the people. He held that Baby Weeks and other health movements were the most practical methods for the attainment of India's freedom.

STUDENTS' HEALTH

The Inter-University Board, India, has issued to all the universities in the country a valuable pamphlet containing instructions and the necessary forms for the medical inspection of University students prepared by a Committee consisting of Major-General C. Sprawson, C.I.E., V.H.S., I.M.S., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras; Dr. B. K. Narayana Rao, B.A., M.B.C.M., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., D.O., Principal, Medical School, Bangalore; and Rao Sahib Dr. T. S. Tirumurti, B.A., M.B.C.M., D.T.M. and H., Professor, Medical College, Vizagapatam (Convener).

It has been done in the interest of uniformity of procedure and maintenance of statistics.

THE HUMAN BODY

"The average man's body, weighing ten stones, is composed of chemicals which could be bought for five shillings," said Doctor Thomas Lawson, lecturing at the Caxton Hall, Westminster. The following were the ingredients: 10 gallons of water, enough fat for 7 bars of soap, carbon for 9,000 lead pencils, phosphorous for 2,200 matches, magnesium for one dose of salts, iron for one nail, lime enough to whitewash chicken coop and enough sulphur to rid dog fleas.

Dr. Lawson added: "The medical profession was waking up to the fact that it must take greater interest in psychology. If we can learn to understand human nature, we shall no longer be cowards. Most people had a repressed sense of guilt, weakness and fear, due to their childhood environment. These caused inferiority feelings and a state of tension, for release from which many people turned to the cinema or alcohol. On the other hand there were men and women to whom life was like heaven, because they were free from that sense of guilt."

CURE FOR PIMPLES

The commonest cause of disfiguring pimples on the face is the blocking of the sweat ducts, says a Physician. In normal health these little openings are scarcely visible, but when the sweat has dried up inside them and become dirty, they show up as small black spots.

These spots are known as blackheads. They sometimes become infected by organisms and a pimple results. This usually ends by discharging, but some never come to a head and remain as blind boils.

A good mixed diet containing plenty of fresh fruit and green vegetables, will do much to prevent blackheads, but when they appear they should be squeezed out.

A paste of equal parts of flowers of sulphur, water and surgical spirit applied every night is often beneficial.

WIRELESS IN AVIATION

A wireless invention by which it would be possible to control, without a living person in any of them, a fleet of aeroplanes or ships, is claimed to have been made by a young wireless engineer. He also declares that by his device, radio signals cannot be jammed—that even if another wireless station is operating on the same wave length, it will not affect the controlling instrument. These revolutionary claims in remote radio control are made by Mr. Charles Keeling, who lives at Buckhurst Hill, Essex. The system is so extensive that anything from a typewriter to an aeroplane can be controlled by a person miles away. Mr. Keeling declares that he has tested it out completely. He told a *Daily Herald* representative some of the secrets of his new "radio-control". "I am guarding the technical secrets very closely," he said. "So far they have not been patented. Before taking that step I am going to consult the Admiralty and the War Office, and, possibly, the Air Ministry."

RADIO LINKS WITH ENGLAND

Work is at present proceeding at Dhond and Kirkee in connexion with the linking of the beam radio service to Japan and the wireless telephone to London. Shipments of materials from Marconis are shortly expected.

It cannot however be stated definitely how soon the work will be completed, but it is expected it will be finished within the next few months.

BROADCASTING IN RUSSIA

At present 55 broadcasting stations are operating in the Soviet Union, their power varying from 0.3 to 100 kw. Some belong to the trade unions, and others are controlled by the People's Commissar for Posts and Telegraphs. The listeners' tax was abolished two years ago, and in January last the registration of sets ceased also. Some 60 languages are used for broadcasting.

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

Photographs have lately been taken by an officer of the United States Air Corps from an aeroplane flying at a height of 17,000 feet, which reveal a mountain over 200 miles away quite beyond the range of vision. The emulsion used was a panchromatic plate sensitised in the infra-red end of the spectrum with kryptocyanine. With this filter, however, green foliage appears almost white, so that a red filter has also been used to tone down the green reflection and render the foliage more natural. Then a yellow filter had to be added to eliminate the violet and bluish light from the intervening haze. The result of all these manoeuvres is a clear rendering of the invisible and it is said that the exposure was as short as 1/35th of a second.

LIFE IN 1950

Whimsical predictions of life in 1950 were made by Sir Hugh Allen at a conference of Incorporated Society of Musicians, London. Sir H. Allen suggested that in future everything would be run by corporations similar to the B. B. C. People will be cradled by the British Bairsn Control, and named by the British Baptism Company. They will have baths from the British Bath Company, breakfast by the British Breakfasting Company and go to work by the British Bus Company. Television will let us see the world. There will be no pictures on the walls, only empty frames. Press a button, these frames will be filled with pictures desired at a moment. It would be a jolly life—but essentially lazy.

STAMP COLLECTING

The world's biggest stamp collection is that which belongs to the family of Baron P. von Ferrary, of Paris. This was begun in 1865, and has cost its owner about £400,000 up to date. It contains an unused and a used specimen of nearly every stamp that has ever been issued—a total of over half a million!

A young woman went into a bank to have a cheque cashed.

"But, miss," the clerk told her, "you'll have to get someone to introduce you before I can pay you the money on this cheque."

She stared at him disdainfully.

"Sir," she said haughtily, "I wish you to understand that I am here strictly on business. I am not making a social call. I do not care to know you."

* * * *

A HECKLER having been worsted in an argument, lost his temper and shouted: "If you were the Angel Gabriel, I wouldn't vote for you." "Sir," replied the candidate smoothly, "if I were the Angel Gabriel, you wouldn't be in my constituency."

* * * *

A MORLEY STORY: A delightful story is told of Lord Morley and a famous millionaire. When Lord Morley was conducted into the library, his host pointed out with great pride that he had some of the finest gems in literature. Lord Morley, who had already seen some of the books, remarked with a grim humour: Uncut too.

* * * *

Two old school-fellows were talking about old times.

"I've no particular affection for the school," said Robinson. "I was birched there once for speaking the truth."

"Well," said Binks, "it cured you, didn't it?"

* * * *

What has got feet but no toes?—A verse.

What has a head but no brains?—A pin.

What has two hands but no fingers?—A clock.

What has a tongue but no speech?—A shoe.

What can have arms and legs and yet cannot walk by itself?—A chair.

* * * *

How is Zechoslovakia pronounced?—Wrongly usually.

The stranger entered the barber's shop with a little boy and asked for a hair-cut, shave, and shampoo.

"By the way," he said, after his toilet had been completed, "do you sell tobacco?"

"Sorry, sir, I'm afraid we don't," replied the barber, "but there's a tobacconist opposite."

"All right," said the customer, "I'll just slip across the road and get some. Meanwhile you can give the lad a hair-cut."

Twenty minutes went by and the barber began to get uneasy.

"Your father's a long time," he said at last, "I suppose he's coming back?"

"That wasn't my father," the boy replied. "That man stopped me in the road and asked me if I'd like a free hair-cut."

* * * *

"I don't like these shoes," said the difficult customer after trying on about thirty pairs. "The soles are too thick."

"Is that the only objection?" asked the assistant patiently.

"Yes."

"Then, madam, I can assure you that that objection will gradually wear away."

* * * *

BACK-SEAT DRIVER: John, be careful. There's a car behind you.

John (patiently): But, my dear! I've never hit any one behind me yet.

* * * *

Gandhi was once a lawyer. The way he now dresses he looks more like a client who has paid a lawyer.

* * * *

UNCLE: And what are you going to be when you grow up, John?

NEPHEW: The same as you, uncle—an insulting engineer.

"STOP THAT DRIFTING"

Sir Herbert Austin's Appeal to Every Man and Woman
Who Wishes to Succeed in Life.



SIR HERBERT AUSTIN, K.B.E.

SIR HERBERT AUSTIN, Chairman of the world-famous Austin Motor Co., Ltd., and one of the most enterprising and successful industrial leaders, warmly recommends Pelmanism to those who wish to succeed in life.

"To command opportunity and compel success," he writes, "every man must have a full and sure conviction of his inherent right to a place in the sun, and must then train his mind to such vigour that it is capable of grappling with the problems of life as they arrive."

"Here it is that I am sure Pelmanism is proving of immense help to the people of to-day."

"Too many people are just drifting; Pelmanism can stop that drifting and start the drifter on a useful journey." Make your mind Efficient.

A short course of Pelmanism brings out the mind's latent powers and develops them to the highest pitch of efficiency. It banishes such weaknesses and defects as:

Depression	Mind-Wandering
Shyness	The "Inferiority Complex"
Timidity	Indecision
Forgetfulness	Weakness of Will
The Worry Habit	Procrastination
Unnecessary Fears	Fatigability

which interfere with the effective working-power of the mind and in their place it develops strong, positive, vital qualities such as:

—Concentration	—Directive Ability
—Optimism	—Presence of Mind
—Cheerfulness	—Courage
—Judgment	—Self-Confidence
—Initiative	—Self-Control
—Will Power	—Reliability
—Decision	—Driving Force
—Originality	—Salesmanship
—Resourcefulness	—Business Acumen

and a Reliable Memory.

By developing these qualities you add to your efficiency and consequently to your Earning Power.

The value of a Pelman Training is borne out by the letters received from those who have taken the Course, some extracts from which are given here:—

An Agent writes: "I have more Self-Confidence and strong Will-Power." (C. 32,424.)

A Teacher writes: "Your system has given me much power of Concentration and my Memory has considerably improved." (B. 32,285.)

An Apprentice writes: "In the 'Little Grey Books' I feel that I have a brain tonic that will last for ever." (K. 32,051.)

A Bank Clerk writes: "I feel sure I owe my new job to you, as I would not have tried for it if I had not had that feeling of Confidence which your Course gave me." (G. 42,145.)

A Secretary writes: "My Will-Power has certainly improved. I am Self-Conscious. I have developed greater determination—a will to succeed—and more tolerance towards others." (J. 32,148.)

A Typist writes: "There is a great improvement in my Memory. I can recall things now without the great exertion which was required before I had the Course." (C. 32,509.)

A Solicitor reports that he has increased in self-confidence, alertness and self-control. He has also gained stronger powers of Perception and Concentration." (W. 32,651.)

A Book-keeper writes: "I have derived wonderful benefits and hope for still more. The Course has given me a greater interest in life. I am now able to tackle things which seemed far too difficult for me to attempt." (E. 32,134.)

If, therefore, you wish to make the fullest use of the powers now lying latent or only semi-developed in your mind, you should send to-day for a free copy of "The Efficient Mind" and for particulars enabling you "to enrol" for a course of Pelmanism on specially convenient terms.

The Secretary,

THE PELMAN INSTITUTE

Indian Headquarters: DELHI, 8

Branch: 57/8, Park Street, Calcutta.

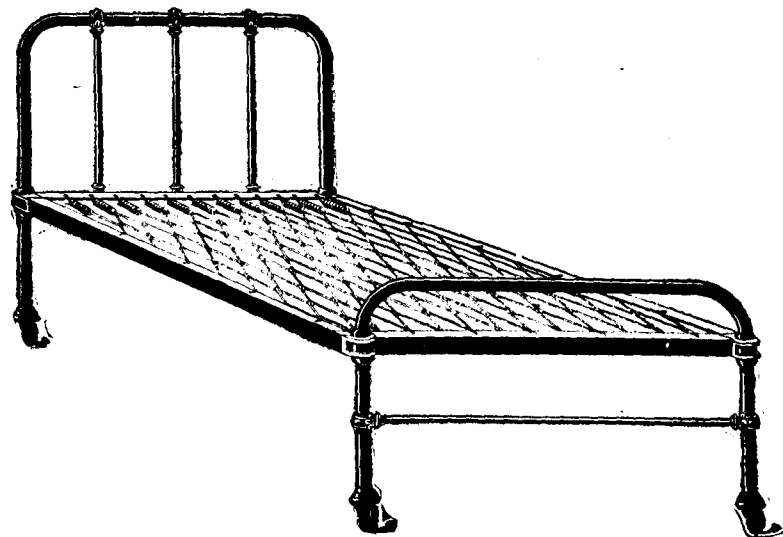
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E. Sept. '32.

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(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

ROUND TRIP RETURN TICKETS

From Madras to Mysore.

With effect from 1st February 1932, the fares for Round Trip Return Tickets from Madras to Mysore via Bangalore City will be as shown below, subject to the conditions of issue in page 135 of M.S.M. Railway Time Table No. 63.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1st Class	54	2	0
2nd Class	25	12	0
3rd Class	10	0	0

E. June '32.

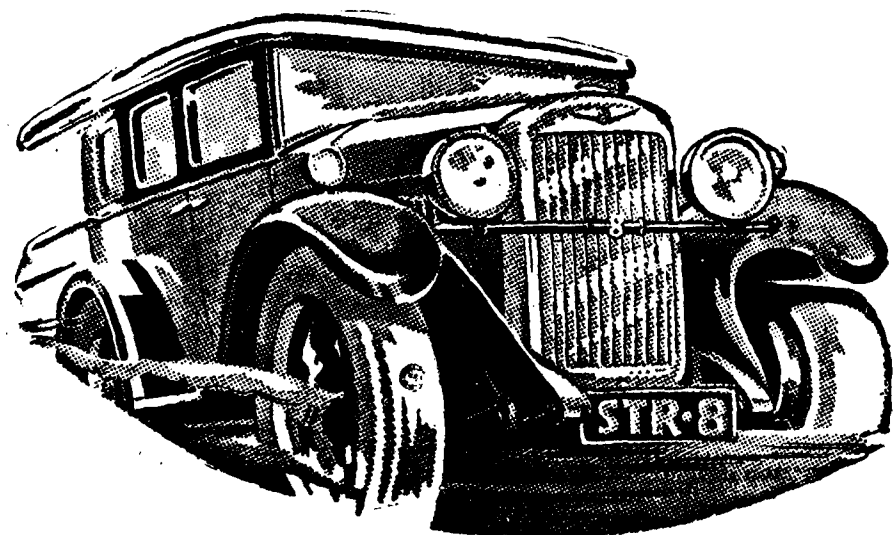


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DR. PAUL'S VIM PILLS

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Packing, Postage and V.P. Extra.

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WHATEVER YOUR BUSINESS OR OCCUPATION you need a command of the English language, to be successful. Whether you are a doctor, a lawyer, a merchant, a salesman, a clergyman, a teacher, a student or a clerk, a command of English will bring you to the forefront and lack of it will be a drag on your upward climb. You need good English in every relation of your life and it will help you, as no other single thing can, to reach the goal of your desires and achieve success.

GRENVILLE KLEISER'S CORRESPONDENCE COURSE IN PRACTICAL ENGLISH AND MENTAL EFFICIENCY enables you to become a master of English. It has an educative power that will accomplish wonders for you, that will make you twice the man or woman you are.

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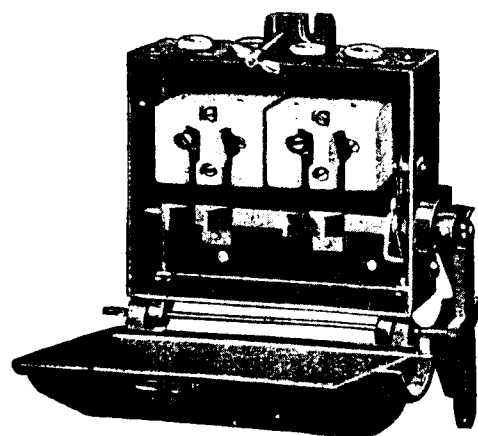
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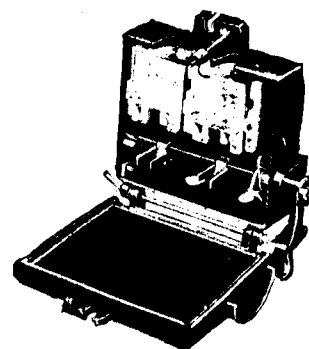
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3, Ramakanta Sen Lane, CALCUTTA.

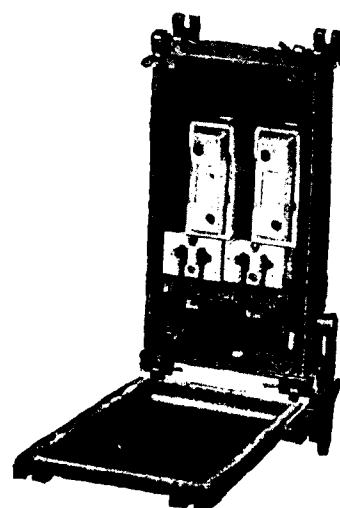
E. Feb. '32. C.P.S.



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"Apex" Switch fuse
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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL SAILINGS—BOMBAY TO LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing About	Steamers	Tons	Sailing About
S. S. "Ranapura"	16,601	23rd Jan. 1932	S. S. "Viceroy of India"	19,684	20th Feb. 1932
"Comorin" (a)	15,132	30th " "	"Narkunda" (a)	16,572	27th " "
"Kaisar-i-Hind"	11,518	6th Feb. "	"Ranchi"	16,650	5th Mar. "
"Chitral" *	15,248	13th " "	"Naldera"	16,088	11th " "
"Mongolia" (a)	16,596	13th " "	"Moldavia" (a)	16,543	12th " "

* From China.

(a) Through Steamers from Australia.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL SAILINGS—CALCUTTA TO LONDON.

STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING ABOUT
S. S. "Jeypore"	5,318	5th February 1932
"Novara"	7,000	19th " "
"Bhutan"	6,104	4th March "

* Cargo Steamers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS—CALCUTTA & MADRAS TO LONDON.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS			
Steamers	Tons	Sailing About	
		From Calcutta	From Madras
S. S. "Manela"	8,303	30th Jan. 1932	3rd Feb. 1932
" " Margha "	8,278	13th Feb "	17th " "
" " Morvada "	8,231	27th " "	2nd Mar. "
" " Modasa "	9,000	12th Mar "	16th " "

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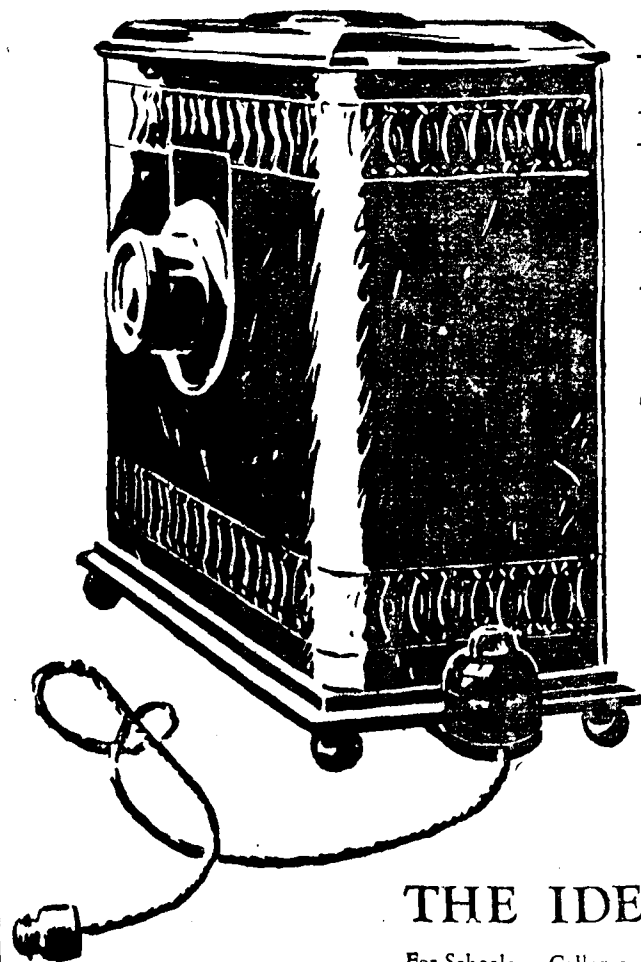
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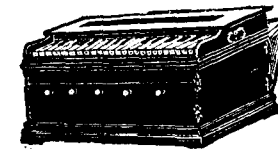
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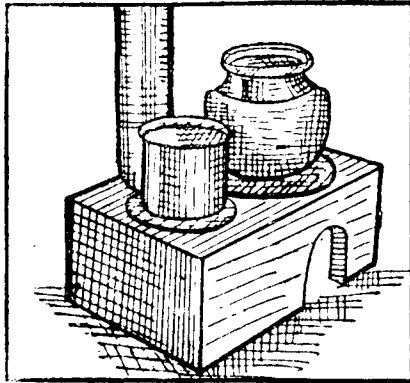
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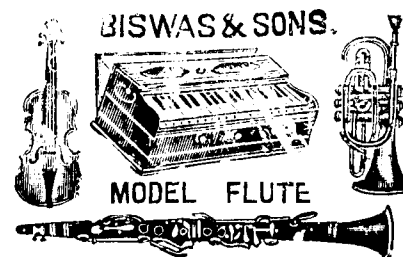
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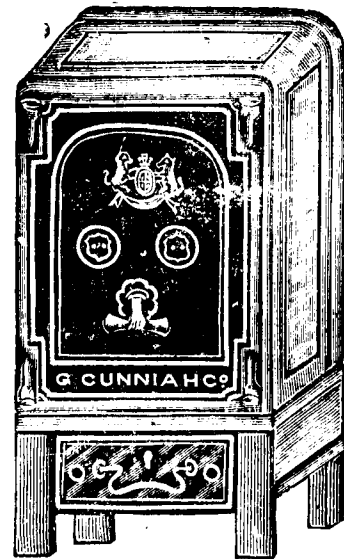
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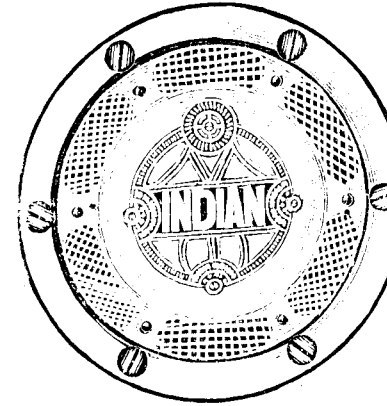
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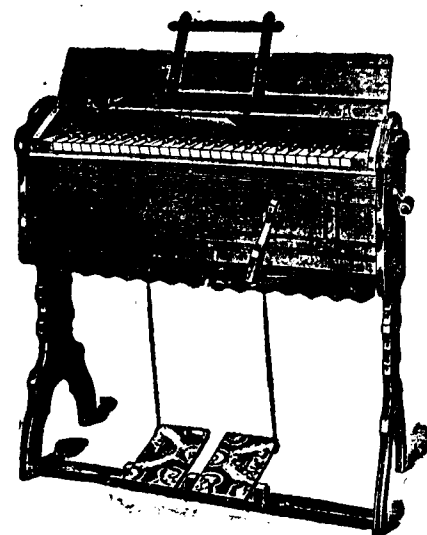
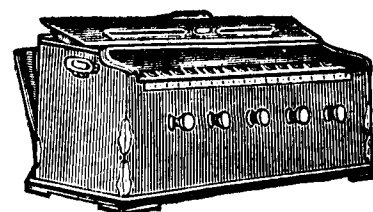
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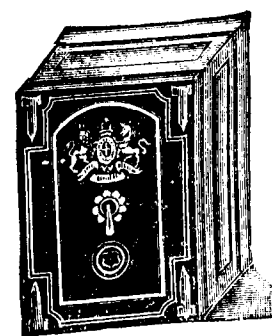
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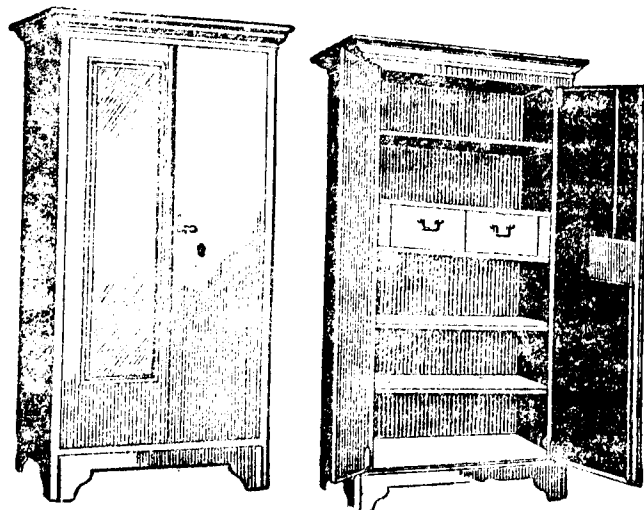
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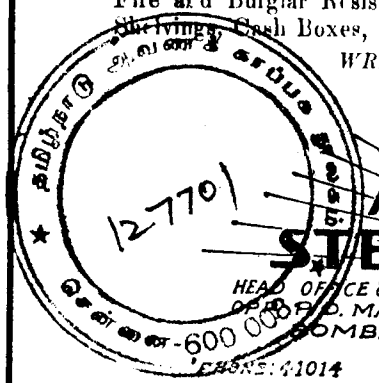
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